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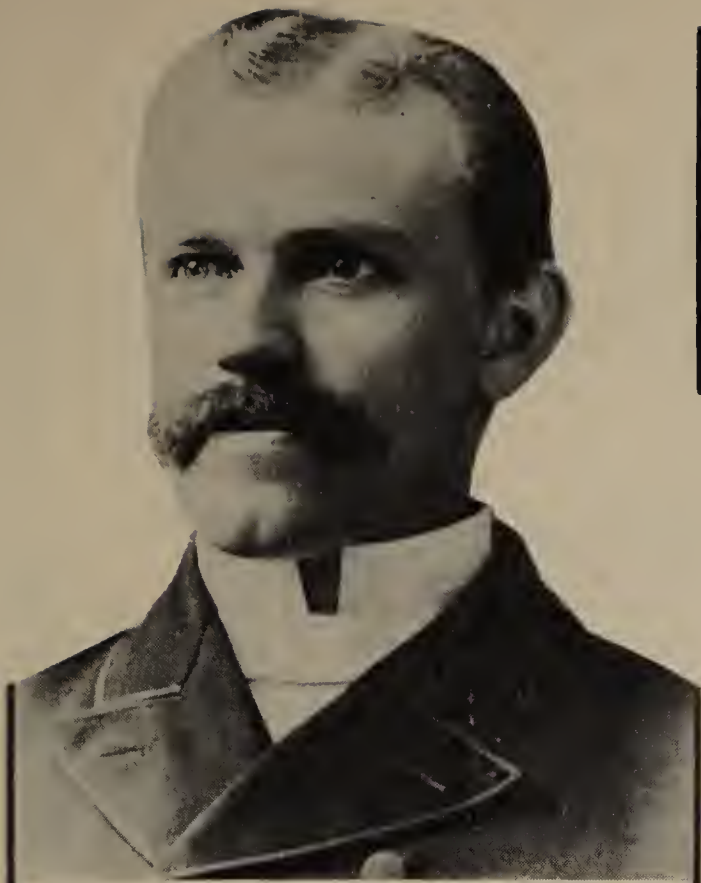
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Parker, Donald Dean, 1899-
The Parker family history

THE PARKER FAMILY HISTORY



By
Donald Dean Parker, Sr.
Published by the Author



1890 Albert George Parker



1890 Jessie Bewley Parker



1904 Lochinvar



1915 Peoria

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1919 Gardner



1908 Olney

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DEDICATION

"The Parker Family History" is dedicated in loving remembrance to Albert George Parker (1863-1937) and Jessie Bewley (1867-1944, PBADCF & GBAGCF) whose wise training of their nine children lives on in its influence on their twenty-six grandchildren.

PREFACE

"The Parker Family History" is Part IV of "The Bewley Heritage." It contains a full account of the children and grandchildren of Albert George Parker and Jessie Bewley. In a way it summarizes and supplements the information found in "A Goodly Heritage - The Life of Albert George Parker, Sr., with Notes on His Family," published by me in mid-1941. It contains considerable information about the families into which the nine Parker children married.

Christmas, 1947
Brookings, S.D.

Donald Dean Parker, Sr.

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ORIGIN OF PARKER CHRISTIAN NAMES

Jessie Bewley Parker once gave the origin of the Christian names of her nine children as follows: John Bewley was named after his grandfather and uncle Bewley. Albert George was named after his father. Edwin Graham - Edwin was a name we liked and Graham came from my uncle David Graham Patterson. Pa was fond of Scotland and of Scotch people. Malcolm Bruce was three days old when Pa came in and said, 'What do you think of Malcolm Bruce for a name?' 'Oh, I guess that'll do,' I said. Kenneth Lawrence - Kenneth was named after King Kenneth of Scotland. We thought of naming him Douglas or Ferguson as a second name, but finally picked out Lawrence.

When Donald Dean was born we asked, 'Kenneth, what do you want to call your little brother?' 'Jim Bill' was the answer. We had heard of a student, Donald Dean, attending Maryland Agricultural College. I never knew him but about 1888-89 Luther Merchant, a student from New Orleans, with whom we walked down the railroad track from Beltsville one day, may have told us of Donald Dean. We also liked the two names because they were Scotch and the combination was good.

Grandma Parker sent down a name for nearly every child, but none was used except Elliott. Francis was named after her, Frances Hannah Fenner Parker. When Pa was visiting his classmate, McLean, at Little Britain, he asked him to send him a list of his Scotch relatives. Twenty names were sent and Norman Neil was picked out. We preferred that to Neil Norman. Beulah Jean - Beulah came from Bewley and because we liked Beulah as a name. A girl at Stewartstown, Penn., whom we liked had that name. Jean came from my mother, Jane Patterson Bewley. Jean and Jane were the same in Scotland.

I was named after my aunt, Janet Forrester. Janet and Jessie were the same in Scotland. Mary Jane was named after her mother and grandmother. Elizabeth came from Grandmother Bewley. Annie was named after Ann Pearson, my father's aunt who was very fond of him. John Edward came from his father and his uncle. George was named after his grandfather, George Patterson. Emma Mabel and Alice were names my parents liked."

Various Notes

A number of references were consulted in the writing of Part I and are found in more or less complete form on pages 10, 14, 19, 20, 26, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 47, 51, 54, 56, 61, 63, 64, 66, 95, 99, 180, 201, 210, 345, 347, 349, 350, 366, 367. None is needed for Parts II and IV. A bibliography appears for Part III.

On page 108 of Part I in the lower right corner are two pictures of Llansannor Court, the Bewley home, 1872-75. At the left side was the drawing room. The second window is in a hall leading upstairs. Then comes the kitchen and next to it the dining room. The door leads into a small hall which leads into a much larger hall and a wide stairway upstairs. It also leads into a long hall that first takes in the study of John Pearson Bewley, and then another back stairs. The last window is for a wine or beer room.

PBADCF- GBAGCF-

DESCENDANTS OF JESSIE BEWLEY AND ALBERT GEORGE PARKER

Albert George Parker (1863-1937) and Jessie Bewley (1867-1944) were married at the bride's home, Lochinvar, Berwyn, Maryland, on May 21, 1890. Berwyn is 9 miles north northeast of Washington, D.C. Their first home was at Pylesville and Street, Harford County, Maryland, 58 miles north northeast of Berwyn. Albert was the first pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church, located in the open country at Street. During their residence there, 1890-1900, six sons were born: John, Albert, Graham, Malcolm, Kenneth, and Donald. From 1900-1904 they lived at Stewartstown, Pa., 13 miles west northwest of Street, where two sons, Elliott and Neil, were born. Finding it difficult immediately to find a church, Albert moved his family to Lochinvar at Berwyn where they lived about 10 months - until Jan. 30, 1905, when they moved to Mt. Hope Farm, two miles southwest of Lochinvar. Beulah, their ninth and last child, was born there, Dec. 20, 1905.

Subsequent residences were: Olney, Illinois, 1907-1912; Peoria, Illinois, 1912-1916; Camp Point, Illinois, 1916-1918; Center Point, six miles southeast of Macomb, Illinois, 1918-1919; Gardner, Kansas, 1919-1923; Conneautville, Pa., 1923-1927; Paw Paw, Illinois, 1927-1935; Mendota, in nearby north central Illinois, 1935-1937. Albert retired from the active ministry in 1931 and he died April 2, 1937. Jessie visited among her nine children until her death, April 26, 1944.

The nine Parker children grew up with experiences of rural life at Street, Lochinvar, Mt. Hope, and Center Point. They experienced village life at Stewartstown, Camp Point, Gardner, Conneautville, and Paw Paw; town life in Olney, Macomb, and Mendota; city life in Peoria. From 1908 to 1928 all nine children attended Park College as they became old enough to do so. The college is at Parkville, Missouri, about 7 miles northwest of Kansas City. At the time it had a student body of perhaps 300 to 450 and was noted for its strongly religious and missionary atmosphere and for its unique 'self-help and family-work system'. The latter allowed all students to pay for all, or a considerable part, of their tuition and board expense by working for the college in various capacities for 12, 15, or more hours a week. This atmosphere, together with home influences, eventually sent five sons, for long or short periods, into foreign mission work; four into the ordained ministry; and all into active church work.

Physically, there was a similarity among the members of the family. The father grew up as a slim youth with blue eyes and a fair complexion. His sons copied him in this though Kenneth was slightly darker and Neil not so slim. The father was about 5'9½" and all his sons were that tall or slightly taller. John, Kenneth, and Neil were the shortest, Elliott the tallest, 6'1", and the rest 5'10½" to 11". The father in mid and later life varied from 185 to 210 lbs. and had quite a 'bay window', a characteristic the sons naturally, or intentionally, did not copy. The mother was of slightly darker complexion, with blue eyes and normal weight.

The John Bewley Parker Family

John was born at Pylesville, Md., April 4, 1891, the first of the nine children born to Jessie Bewley and Albert George Parker. He attended the schools until 1909 when he joined his brother Albert attending Park Academy at Park College, Parkville, Mo. In 1913 he returned home to Peoria, Illinois, where he attended Bradley Polytechnic Institute until he had the equivalent of a B.S. degree. During this time he also worked for a gas and electric company and for an agricultural implements manufacturing company. In January 1917, having finished his work at Bradley, he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he taught manual training in the schools for \$90 a month. The following school year he taught school in Memphis, Tenn., which was to be his home until 1946.

In July 1918 he helped 25 to 40 thousand men build works for the Du Pont Powder Co. at Nashville, Tenn. In August he joined the army and was in the engineer corps at Camp Forrest, Ga., and for some weeks at Camp Meade, Md., which gave him the opportunity of visiting his Bewley relatives at Berwyn, Md. He was all ready to go overseas when the Armistice came. Upon receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Memphis. He was an instructor in a Boy Scout camp at Hardy, Ark., in the summer of 1919. Thereafter, until mid-1945 he taught wood-working, metal-working, electrical-work, or shop at Crockett Technical High School in Memphis. The summer of 1920 was spent in Chicago studying and the following summer was spent near that city selling automobiles. Subsequent vacation periods were spent in Colorado, where he bought land and built a house; in Memphis, where he built a number of fine homes as an architect and contractor; with his parents, where he often went on short or long automobile trips with them. In Memphis he built for himself a home on the outskirts of the city.

John's family had decided that he was a confirmed bachelor when he astounded them by marrying. John was spending the summer in Colorado when he met Miss Fern Kirkpatrick, a public stenographer. They were married at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 5, 1934, in the Free Methodist Church by Dr. H.J. Long of Greenville, Ill. Dr. Long had been a former class sponsor of Fern's in high school and his wife was her Sunday School teacher for a time. En route to visit the Parker parents in Paw Paw, Ill., he visited the Beulah, Elliott, and Kenneth Parker homes, swearing them to secrecy until he could surprise his parents. They found her to be some Scotch, but more Irish, of dark complexion and 5'2½" in height.

Fern Marie Kirkpatrick was born on Jan. 24, 1908 on her father's farm near Kinsley, Edwards County, Kansas. She was baptized by Rev. Charles Mitchell of the Free Methodist Church, at Trotter School, near Kinsley. Her father was James Kirkpatrick, second of eight children born to John Dixon Kirkpatrick and Mary Eleanor Knox. James was born on April 20, 1871 in Douglas County, Kansas. All eight brothers and sisters were farm folk and were all living on farms or renting them out in 1945. James married Mary Grace Reeves of Stafford County, Kansas on May 6, 1896. She was born

Nov. 7, 1878, in Clark County, Mo., the daughter of Mary Catherine Watkins and William T. Reeves, a Confederate soldier. Fern is one of 7 children: (1) Clifford J., born Mar. 2, 1897 in Stafford Co., Kansas, who married Grace Thomas and now lives at Dalhart, Texas; (2) Golda May, born Aug. 11, 1899 in Stafford Co., Kansas, who now lives in McPherson, Kansas; (3) Neva V., born Jan. 10, 1903 in Stafford County, who married Fred Craig and now lives in Golden, Colo.; (4) Fern Marie; (5) Nora Esther, born July 24, 1910, who died July 27, 1910; (6) John Wesley, born Sept. 5, 1914, Kinsley, Kansas, who married Imogene Clark and now lives in Golden, Colo.; James Harley, born May 2, 1921 at McPherson, Kansas, who married Thais Coughenour. John and James were in the army. James lives in McPherson, Kansas, where his parents have lived since September 1918 - 1002 S. Walnut. Fern wrote: "The farm near Kinsley was our home, or home to my brother, until about 1928 when Dad sold it and bought land in Dallam County, Texas, where brother has made his home and, with Dad's assistance, has built a modern farm home with lights, artificial gas, good barn, etc. This in spite of depression, drouth, and those awful dust storms. Now he's definitely a 'substantial citizen' for he was elected a County Commissioner in the last election. Dad's vigor is amazing, for he works a 10-hour day at carpenter work now, aged 74."

Fern graduated from Central Academy, McPherson, Kansas, in 1926, and attended Central College, 1928-30, and Bowling Green, Kentucky, College of Commerce, 1930, where she obtained the A.C.A. degree. After her marriage in 1934 they lived in the home John had built, getting mail at 828 Crosstown Station, Memphis. Early in the 1930's John had drawn plans for a number of cabins which were assembled and published in a small booklet entitled "Vacation Cabins" and of which he sold many hundreds. He was also author about 1919 of an article dealing with the canes the Boy Scouts had made at their camp, Hardy, Ark.

About mid-1944 John, aged 53, was 5'8½" tall, and weighed 170 lbs. Fern, 36, was 5'2½" tall, and weighed 116 lbs. Dixon, 9, was 4'6¾" tall, and weighed 70, and was soon to enter the fourth grade. William, 3¼, 3'4" tall, and weighed 42 lbs. For a decade or longer John had been suffering from occasional sinus and rheumatic trouble. His arthritis became so bad in 1944 that movement was very painful. The family spent the summer of 1945 at Golden, Colo., where John was reported 'beyond repair' by a doctor. He had taken a series of penicillin shots. His doctor brother, Elliott, took an interest in the case and it was decided that John should undergo a hip operation which would cover the ball of the socket with a metal cap. Early in January 1946, with Elliott lending courage, the operation was performed in the Campbell Clinic, Memphis. Fern wrote on the 12th: "The cartilage in both hip joints has almost entirely solidified or become boney. That boney cartilage has been taken off the bone of the joint, the bones polished and a one-piece metal cap placed over the ball of the joint, the ball put back into the socket, and poor J.B. put into a cast from just under the arms to the left ankle almost and to the right knee, with a board holding the legs apart. That cast will have to stay on for several weeks, and the minimum hospital stay will be

two months. Several blood transfusions were given. Ruth and I were both anemic (who would have guessed that?). I plan to go to Moline next week for Elliott to operate on me and make me over. I'm hoping that I will have a great deal more energy and will feel like doing much more than I have for the last few years."

Fern was operated on in the Moline, Ill., Public Hospital on Jan. 19, 1946 and was in the hospital for about 8 or 9 days before she convalesced further at Elliott's home. On Feb. 10 she flew by plane to Memphis in 3½ hours. She found John in good spirits and doing well. Bill had been staying with Malcolm's and Dixon with the people in his own home. On Feb. 22nd Fern wrote: "I'm getting along fine. In fact, I feel quite cocky. For three weeks I've been up almost all the time, and for the past two weeks I really have been on the jump. I very heartily recommend the surgeon. Elliott and Helen were both more than good to me. On Feb. 27th John wrote: "After being in a body cast for two weeks, exercising on the bed for two more, pushing a walking apparatus around for one more, and walking on crutches for the balance of the time, I may be on the road to walking again some day with some degree of efficiency and comfort. I probably will have only one leg fixed this winter as it is rather strenuous for muscles." John left the hospital on March 2nd, though he returned for daily treatments for a while, finding getting in and out of the car a great problem. Meanwhile, his brothers and Beulah tried to keep him cheered up with letters and a birthday present on his fifty-fifth anniversary.

On April 13th John wrote: "I have about reached the point in recovery where I can discard crutches for a cane. It is a relief to have the pain reduced. All of us are doing fine. Fern has completely recovered from her operation. We are planning to move away from this damp climate, possibly to Arizona where the temperature may be more even and the climate dry. Colorado is all right in the summer most of the time." In May they sold their home in Memphis and moved, for the time being to McPherson. That month Fern attended her parents' 50th wedding anniversary.

John continued to make good progress. Meanwhile he had some trouble with asthma. In early October he and Elliott met at Beulah's in Kansas City to plan for the second operation which took place on Dec. 17, 1946 in Campbell Clinic, Memphis. His family was in Memphis at the time and two weeks later Fern wrote: "J.B. had a nice Christmas; he got candy, fruit, flowers, other gifts, and the faculty at Tech gave him a portable radio. That was most unexpected and generous. We had our tree in J.B.'s room and he got one of the nurses to put things out for him, so Bill is sure that Santa got his letter saying he'd be at Campbell Clinic. They took the cast off Dec. 30th and will begin exercise and treatment almost at once."

John Dixon Parker, first child, was born on Aug. 15, 1935 at 8:30 P.M. at Methodist Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. Dixon was baptized by his Grandfather Parker at home in Memphis, Sept. 22, 1935. His Grandmother Parker, uncles Malcolm and Donald, and aunt Ruth and children were also present. Dixon looks like a Kirkpatrick.

William Kirkpatrick Parker, second child, was born on Feb. 15, 1941 at 11:46 P.M. in Methodist Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., weighing 7 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. He was baptized at Lindsay Memorial Church on May 5, 1942 by his Uncle Kenneth L. Parker, assisted by Dr. Josiah Sibley.

The Albert George Parker, Jr., Family

Albert was born at Pylesville, Md., Sept. 6, 1892, the second in the family of nine. He was named after his father who also baptized him, Oct. 9, 1892. After attending the public school, he was the first to leave home to attend Park Academy and Park College, 1908-1914. While there he was active in debate and public speaking, and was in the men's glee club. Albert, and his brothers Graham and Malcolm in turn, worked during summer vacation time at the Egyptian Packing Co., Olney, Ill. During later vacations he worked at Park College, harvested wheat, or tried to sell something.

He attended McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1914-1917, being the first of four brothers to study there. He and his three oldest brothers presented their parents with fifty pieces of community silver on their 25th wedding anniversary, May 21, 1915. That summer Albert preached at Kanapolis, Kansas, returning to McCormick in the autumn with Graham. During the following summer and until Aug. 1, 1917 Albert preached at Ridgefield, Ill.

When Albert graduated with the B.D. degree from McCormick he won a fellowship which he used to study and travel in Japan and China, 1917-1919. While in Tokyo he also taught English at Meiji Gakuin. During their college and seminary days Albert and Graham were helped in their education by the Kings and Mrs. John St. John. During the school year 1919-20, Albert was in Chicago, teaching Hebrew at McCormick, taking some courses at the University of Chicago, and preaching on Sundays at Ridgefield. From Dec. 26 to 30, 1919 all eleven members of the Parker family were together for the last time.

On Aug. 10, 1920 Albert married Katharine Agnes McAfee in Chicago. They had received appointment under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and sailed for China on Aug. 26th. From September until January 1921 they attended the Language School in Peking. Until the following June they were at Shuntchfu in famine relief work, for which they later received commendation from the Chinese government. Albert was Associate Professor of Sociology at Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, Shantung, China, 1920-1925 and 1926-1928. Part of this time he was also in charge of English instruction. After a cabin was built on nearby Shing Lung Shan in 1922, summers were spent there. Two brothers lived with them for a time: Donald, 1922-1925, and Elliott, 1923-1924.

After a year of furlough, spent in visiting relatives and studying in Chicago, Albert, Katharine, and their two children returned in July 1926 to Tsinanfu. In October the third of their China-born children arrived. The civil wars in north China became so bad that it was necessary to leave Tsinanfu for Tsingtao, on the coast, and finally to return to the States on June 9, 1928.

While in Tsingtao, Albert had published a small book entitled "Human Nature Becoming Christian Nature." After visiting relatives, Albert and family lived in an apartment at 58th and Maryland Avenue while he attended the University of Chicago until he received his Ph.D. degree in mid-1929. His thesis was a study of the worth of various courses taught in theological seminaries as revealed by the application of knowledge obtained on the part of ministers.

Albert was elected President of Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana. In the summer of 1929 the family moved there and it has been their home since then. On Nov. 27, 1929 he was inaugurated President. The January 1930 Bulletin of Hanover College, 32 pages in length, gives the prayers and addresses delivered at that time.

Hanover is one of the oldest colleges west of the Allegheny Mountains. It is one of the smaller Presbyterian church colleges. It was founded in 1827 and is situated on the high bluff overlooking the Ohio River. Albert has conducted several financial campaigns aiming to greatly increase the endowment fund. These campaigns have been successful enough to bring about many building improvements in the late 1930's and middle 1940's. The campus was landscaped and greatly beautified. When, on Dec. 19, 1941, Classic Hall was destroyed by fire, it became necessary to build new classroom buildings. These, however had to await the end of the war.

Albert was ordained April 17, 1917 by Rushville Presbytery in Illinois. For some years he has been a member of New Albany Presbytery in Indiana. Wabash College in Indiana in 1930 conferred upon him the honorary degree LL.D. Albert is a member of the Board of Directors of McCormick Seminary. This, together with membership of various other committees of the Presbyterian Church, and his official duties at Hanover, have required a considerable amount of travel throughout the nation. A great benefactor of the college, William H. Donner, then in Switzerland, invited Albert to visit him at his expense. Albert was gone from March 25 to May 8, 1939. The following Jan. 1st, Mr. Donner offered Hanover a half million dollars if others would give a similar amount. Much of Albert's effort thereafter went into this financial campaign. By the end of 1940 \$800,000 had been raised. During the preceding three years Albert had secured one and a third million dollars for Hanover. Another campaign is now underway.

Like his brothers and Beulah who graduated from Park College his name is listed in the Alumni Number of the Park College Bulletin of May 1929. Like his three brothers who attended McCormick Seminary, a brief biographical sketch appears in the General Catalog of 1928 and the one of 1939. A fuller sketch appears in Who's Who in America.

In mid-1944 Albert was 51, 5'10½" tall, and weighed 183 lbs. Katharine was 48, 5'4¼", and weighed 135. Albert III was 22, and over 6' tall, a college graduate and an ensign in the navy; Anne was 20 and was a Wave; Jane was 18 and a college freshman; Susan was 13, 5'4", 110 lbs. in weight and ready for high school. The family was not all together again until the summer of 1946.

Katharine Agnes McAfee was born Dec. 21, 1896, the second of three daughters born in Parkville, Missouri to Prof. Cleland Boyd McAfee and Harriet Lawson Brown. Her father was born at Louisiana, Mo., Sept. 25, 1866. He was graduated from Park College, where his father was the first president, in 1884, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1888, after which he was ordained in Platte Presbytery. He was professor of philosophy at Park College from 1889 until 1901, during which time he was also the pastor of the Parkville Presbyterian Church. From 1901 to 1904 he was pastor of the 41st Street Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill., and from 1904-1912, the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. In 1912 he became Professor of Systematic Theology at McCormick Seminary. In 1918 he was with the Y.M.C.A. and army in France. In the mid-1920's he and his wife made a lecture tour of the world. In 1929 he was elected Moderator, the highest honor within the Presbyterian Church. For several years he was Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions for the Orient. When retired from that he made his home at Ashville, N.C. He died in 1944. He was the author of a number of books and many articles in the field of religion. Biographical sketches of him appear in the publications listed for his son-in-law. The McAfee family history has been well preserved in two books. Neander M. Woods wrote "The Woods-McAfee Memorial..." a thick volume published by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, Ky., in 1905. Dr. Joseph Ernest McAfee, brother of Cleland, wrote "You Are a McAfee" for the descendants of John Armstrong McAfee (1831-1890) and Anna Waddell Bailey McAfee (1838-1903), an 88-page booklet published in 1935 by the Evangelical Press, Harrisburg, Pa. He also wrote an article, "An Educational Epidemic", about the McAfee family, which appeared in The Presbyterian Banner, Dec. 15, 1932.

Katharine's mother was born Aug. 13, 1867 at Whitby, Canada, one of several children born to James and Mercy Brown. She is now living with her daughter Mildred Helen McAfee Horton, President of Wellesley College in Massachusetts. During the war years Mildred was head of the Waves. The third sister, Ruth Myrtle, married Rev. George William Brown and reared three children.

Katharine started to school in Chicago and attended Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1904-1912; Francis Parker School, Chicago 1912-1913; Vassar College, 1913-1917, where she was given the A.B. degree. She was in girls' club work in Syracuse, N.Y., during the summer of 1917; Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, 1917-1918; Y.W.C.A., Milwaukee, Wis., 1919; Y.W.C.A., Indianapolis, Ind., 1919-1920. In 1918 she was also secretary to her father. During her youth she spent a number of months in Switzerland with her parents and sisters. Katharine has made a very able President's wife. Besides taking care of her children and her large home, she has entered into the college and social life of Hanover. Her home has often been the meeting place of the Parker brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces. She has been very active on the Board of Foreign Missions and has been a member of the Committee on Women's Work of this board for the past few years. This has required frequent attendance at meetings and occasional extended speaking

tours, during some of which she has visited the Parkers. In June 1946 the city newspapers carried a picture showing her as the only woman member of a Presbyterian Church committee of four about to board a London-bound plane at LaGuardia Field to study the condition of European churches and seminaries in connection with the Restoration Fund of \$27,000,000. Upon her return two months later she was very busy with speaking engagements for some weeks.

While Albert is fair and blue-eyed, Katharine is brown-eyed and has reddish-brown curly hair. Some children have brown eyes and Anne reddish curly hair - a great grandmother McAfee trait. All the children before 1929 had a checkered school career, but after that attended the public school in Hanover. After completing the eighth grade they usually went away to school.

Albert George Parker, III, was born in Cheeloo University Hospital, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, at 10:55 A.M., weighing 9 lbs. He was red-headed and, after some months, brown-eyed. He developed into a very plump boy, the wonder of Chinese mothers who saw him. He was born Feb. 19, 1922 and was baptized the following Autumn by his father with his mother and Uncle Donald present.

After accompanying his parents in their various moves, and having lived in Hanover, Ind., since 1929, he attended Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, Sept. 1937 to June 1940. During his last year or two there he was on the staff of the school yearbook. Many of the students were preparing to enter nearby Princeton University, which Albert attended from Sept. 1940 to Oct. 1943 when, because of the accelerated war program he received his A.B. degree in Economics. For some months he had intended joining the navy when called, so he awaited navy orders for a time.

Meanwhile, in January 1944 he enrolled at McCormick Seminary with the intention of becoming a chaplain, but he soon received orders to report to Midshipmen's School at Notre Dame University. He was there from Feb. 7, 1944 to May 30, 1944, receiving an Ensign's commission in the Naval Reserve. He then took some amphibious training at Fort Pierce, Florida, after which he was on the U.S.S. Wyoming for two weeks, taking training for a Gunnery Officer on an LCS(L), a Landing Craft Support (Large). He went to Portland, Oregon, to commission the U.S.S. LCS(L)52 on Sept. 23, 1944. He went to San Diego, Cal., and on to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where at Maui he rehearsed for landings at Iwo Jima.

Leaving Pearl Harbor, and going via Eniwetok and Saipan, his group led the first waves of Marines in the initial landing at Iwo Jima on Feb. 19, 1945, his 23rd birthday. After supporting the Marines for some 18 days at Iwo Jima, they left for Saipan where they staged for Okinawa. They were at Okinawa from April 1, D-day, until its surrender. Most of their time was spent on the picket line, north of the island, their job being to shoot down would-be suicide planes. Thereafter they went to Leyte, P.I., where they celebrated V-J day, Wakayama and Nagoya, Japan, Jinsen in Korea, Tientsin and Tsingtao, China. His family had spent considerable time in Tsingtao in the 1920's.

He reached the United States on Feb. 1, 1946 and then decommissioned the LCS(L)52 at Astoria, Oregon. For a while after that he was Captain of the LCS(L)24 until his discharge from the Navy on June 16, 1946, at Great Lakes. He returned home where he helped his father until the Autumn. He then entered McCormick Seminary where he was elected president of the Junior Class. He lives at 34 Fowler Hall, the building in which several uncles also lived at times. 2330 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. has been a familiar address in the family for a generation.

Harriet Anne Parker was born in the same hospital as her brother, Dec. 24, 1923 at 4:00 A.M., weighing 8 lbs. 2 oz. She was baptized in Chicago, Ill., by her grandfather, Dr. Cleland B. McAfee in the Spring of 1926 while on furlough from China with her parents. After attending school in Hanover, Ind., she entered Science Hill School, Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 1938, for a year. The following summer she was at Hilltop Camp, Nashville, Ind., and from Sept. 1939 until June 1942, when she was graduated, she attended Northfield Seminary, a school for girls, at East Northfield, Mass. In Sept. 1942 she entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and attended there until March 1944 when she became a Wave.

She took her boot training in New York City at Hunter College. In May she began gunnery instructor training at Pensacola, Florida, receiving the rating of Specialist G (for gunnery). In July Anne was sent to the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I., to teach aerial gunnery to the men. On Jan. 6, 1945 she wrote: "I don't know how much you know about what I am doing in the Navy - sometimes I do wonder myself what it is all about - but usually I am pretty clear on the idea. I was trained in Pensacola to teach Aerial Free Gunnery to the boys who fly in the bombers of the Navy. It is great fun, and a very interesting job. I assure you. Before I came into the service I had never seen a gun - but they seemed to think that that didn't make enough difference, so I was sent down south. And evidently they were able to teach me enough down there so that now I feel quite confident of the material which I must put across to the fellows who will soon after they leave our school be flying against the Japs! Teaching in school means that I have very much the same hours as I would have in any school - only we go six straight days a week. Actually I operate a device which gives the fellows practice in firing their machine guns. It's only a model gun, however, so there's no danger. In our spare time, however, we are free to go out to the various ranges and keep our own eyes and minds in practice, by firing the real guns.

Mother certainly gets a kick out of having raised two children as 'gunners in the Navy'. Al is the Gunnery Officer on his ship. In my liberty-time, which comes every other night and every other week-end, I have been most fortunate in being able to go up to Wellesley College to see Janey at school and Grandmother McAfee who is there now, and we can spend a very inexpensive weekend in New York City while seeing all the sights! I am also enjoying teaching Sunday School to the officers' children here. It is really my only connection with civilian life and it is a most welcome relief from the all-military life.

But I am very happy in my work, and I am still glad that I decided to join when I did. I hope that some day soon I'll be able to go back to school. I have been studying a little on the side and hope that that will keep me in the mood for college."

After being at Quonset Point, R.I., since July 1944, Anne was sent in Aug. 1945 to the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal., to teach. The following November she was sent to San Francisco to work in the Waves Separation Unit, interviewing for Waves' discharges. She received her own discharge there, Feb. 2, 1946, in time to visit at home before returning to Oberlin College in March where she is majoring in Physical Education. During the summer of 1946 she was a Girl Scout counsellor at Litchfield, Conn. In October she was back at Oberlin as a Junior, hoping to graduate in June 1948. On Thanksgiving Day, 1946, Anne wrote:

"I am having a busy interesting year here and it seems very good to be back in school, and for that reason I am very glad that I decided to take a couple of years 'off' and join the Waves. In addition to trying to pass my courses, I'm counselling the freshmen and living in a freshman dormitory, heading the Consolidated Relief Drive, acting temporary chairman of the Shansi, China, Committee which chooses one representative each year to go to the Oberlin-in-China school to teach English, and playing hockey, basketball, and coaching various sports for my Physical Education major, and enjoying every day! We were all home in September for four days, the first time in about three years. I am certainly now the 'little one' with both Jane and Susan standing taller than I."

Jane McAfee Parker was the last of the three born at Cheeloo University Hospital, Tsinanfu, Shantung, China. She was born at 11:00 A.M., Oct. 24, 1926. Jane was baptized at Hanover, Ind., her home after the summer of 1929, by Rev. David C. Truesdale, in the Spring of 1932. After attending Hanover grade school she entered Northfield Seminary in Sept. 1942 and graduated there in June 1944. The following September she entered Wellesley College where her Aunt Mildred was President, though on leave at the time as head of the Waves with headquarters in Washington, D.C. Jane hopes to graduate from college in June 1948. In September 1946 was announced her engagement to Bill Huber of Hanover whom she had known for years. Jane is taller than her two sisters.

Susan Linnette Parker was born in Madison, Ind., at the King's Daughters Hospital, Feb. 7, 1931 at 2:00 P.M. She was baptized at Hanover in the Spring of 1932 by Rev. David C. Truesdale. She is lighter than her sisters and has blue eyes. Like her sisters and brother she spent some of her summer vacations at a camp in Brown County, Indiana. After finishing the Hanover Grade School Susan entered Northfield Seminary in Sept. 1945. She hopes to be graduated in June 1948. One sister hopes she will then enter Wellesley, the other, Oberlin. Susan and her family have seen many Parker uncles, aunts, and cousins come to the President's home to visit for a day or two, or to see how Grandmother Parker was getting along.



The Edwin Graham Parker Family

Graham was born April 29, 1894 at 7:10 on a Sunday morning, the day before his father's 31st birthday. He was born in the newly-built manse where later three brothers were born, Street, Md. After attending the home schools he left Olney, Ill., in 1909 to enter the third year at Park Academy. He graduated from Park College with the usual A.B. degree in 1915. While there he was a member of the men's glee club and took part in college and club debates. Summer vacations were spent harvesting or selling books. While in Olney he had had a newspaper delivery route and worked at the Egyptian Packing Co. During the summer of 1910 he was at home and then went to Park College to do a month's work for Albert. The summer of 1911 he sold a veterinarian book and worked in central Missouri on a farm. In the summer of 1912 he recuperated from an attack of typhoid fever in the Spring, and also went to Winona Lake in Indiana where religious conferences were held. In the summer of 1913 he worked at Park College and in Parkville vicinity. During the summer of 1914 he harvested wheat at Beloit, Kansas for six weeks, visited at his friend, Charles P. White's home, worked at the college several weeks, and visited at home for a few days. After graduating in 1915 he worked on the farm of the parents of Elizabeth C. Smith, to whom he had become engaged. This was near Redwood Falls, Minn. During the preceding summer his father had spent three weeks there while visiting and preaching in the local church.

During the school year 1915-16 Graham attended McCormick Theological Seminary where Albert was also attending. The following summer he went east with his mother and visited the Bewley relatives at Berwyn, Md., and the Parkers at Brooklyn, N.Y. For a while before that he had visited the Smiths in Redwood Falls.

On Aug. 1, 1916 Graham set sail aboard the S.S. Themistocles for Cairo, Egypt, where he had signed a contract to teach for three years in the American Mission School run by the United Presbyterian Church. During the vacation of 1917 he was engaged in Y.M.C.A. work with the British army east of the Suez Canal. He thus visited his mother's cousin, David Graham Patterson, Jr., two years younger than himself. David had gone through the battle of Gaza, a period of illness, phlebitis, and finally pneumonia, which caused his death, Aug. 8, 1917. The next summer vacation Graham was with the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem, Palestine, where he conducted sightseeing tours through the Holy City. At one time right after he had left his barracks a shell hit it, exploded, and caused the loss of nearly all his possessions.

Having finished his contract in Cairo in 1919 Graham returned to his home via Italy, France, Scotland, England, and Wales. He visited Graham-Patterson relatives in Scotland at Ecclefechan and in Chesham, England. Edinburgh, London, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Llansannor Court were visited. In the U.S.A. he visited Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, and his home in Illinois. While he had been in Cairo his fiancée had died of influenza. Graham continued his study at McCormick Seminary in the Middler Year, 1919.

During the summers of 1920 and 1921 Graham preached at the Ridgefield, Ill., Presbyterian Church, where Albert had preached. During the school year he occasionally lectured in Chicago on his travels under the direction of the Chicago Daily News. In the Spring of 1921, when he graduated from McCormick Seminary with the B.D. degree, he received the same award Albert had received - The Nettie F. McCormick Fellowship in Old Testament Hebrew. It allowed him two years' support for further study and he decided to attend the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. On May 30, 1921 Graham visited his three brothers at Park College and on this occasion he first met Ruth Pearl Rubin to whom he later became engaged. He visited the Rubins in August and set sail for Scotland in September. During his Senior Year at McCormick he had been president of his class. Graham was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at Leavenworth, Kansas, April 12, 1921. This was in the same presbytery, Topeka, to which his father belonged. For many years he has been a member of Chicago Presbytery.

After attending the University of Edinburgh for 2 years during which time he visited Bewley and Graham-Patterson relatives on each side of the Scottish Border, Graham went to Germany where he attended the University of Berlin. He also attended the world-famous Passion Play at Oberammergau. Graham arrived in the States in April 1923 and after visiting relatives and parents he went to see Ruth in Salida, Colo. Together they later attended the Conference for Outgoing Missionaries in the East. Graham then went to Harrison, Ark., where he preached for nine weeks.

On Aug. 31, 1923 Graham and Ruth were married by her uncle at Salida. They left on their honeymoon at once, visiting Conneautville, Pa., en route. From Sept. 13 to Oct. 17 they were aboard ship. Upon landing in India they were soon busily studying Hindustani. The Roseland Presbyterian Church, in a suburb of Chicago, undertook the support of Graham and Ruth and always received a visit from them when they returned on furlough from India. They were members of the North India Mission and were soon engaged in district evangelistic work at Fatehgarh, United Provinces, where their brother Donald visited them for several weeks in 1925.

Graham was a director of Saharanpur Theological Seminary, 1926-28; moderator of the Farrakhabad Presbytery; acting secretary of the India Council of the American Presbyterian Mission, 1936-37; President of the North India Mission for four terms; executive secretary of the North India Mission General Board for three terms; editor of "Dehati", a Hindustani monthly, 1932-35; editor of "Dehati Git Ki Kitab", a village song book for religious purposes in Hindustani.

Graham and Ruth arrived in the States for their first furlough on June 16, 1929, having come via Scotland where they visited relatives. They visited the Parkers in Paw Paw, Ill., and the Rubins in Salida, and then spent a year of study at the University of Chicago Divinity School. In May, 1930 they were busy about the adoption of Robert Graham Parker. After visits with Bobby at the Parker and Rubin homes, the three left early in September 1930 for a second term in India on the City of Harvard.

Upon his return to India Graham became district superintendent and supervisor of co-operative societies in a large district surrounding Fatehgarh, U.P., while Ruth worked with the women of the district. Often they toured their large district as they carried on evangelistic work among the villages. This was accompanied by baptisms, preaching, settling quarrels, attending feasts, repairing the automobile, occasional hunting, supervising the loan bank of the workers, etc. For a time they were at Jhansi, U.P. As his term went on Graham became more active in the executive work of the North India Mission.

Graham and family returned to the States on furlough in 1938, going via England and Scotland where they visited relatives. They made their home in Parkville, Mo., where for a good deal of the time their mothers were living as well as Donald and family. Occasional speaking engagements took them into the nearby states. Graham spent much time writing a thesis on the philosophy of a prominent Indian. Graham bought a Plymouth automobile and visited the brothers in Memphis, Tenn., and Beulah and family during the Christmas holidays of 1938. They also visited both the New York and San Francisco fairs within a short time. The high light of their furlough was the adoption on July 17, 1939 of Ruth Elizabeth.

Just as they were ready to return to India via Europe, World War II broke out. In September 1939 they returned via the Pacific. Very shortly they were stationed at Etah where he was district superintendent and supervisor of co-operative societies. Much of his time and attention was taken up with a goat and chicken farm during the absence of the regular managers. This work engaged his energies until his third furlough in mid-1947. A poultry and goat show was held each February and other shows on a smaller scale at other times. An effort was made to interest Christians in raising their standard of living by caring for better breeds of poultry and goats. Etah, U.P., is about 75 miles from Fatehgarh. There was also visiting of villages in the district to be done and this often involved camping out for days or weeks.

Graham was secretary and treasurer of the Two Presbyteries Loan Scholarship Fund which aided nearly a score of young people. He had most of the work of raising the money to do and the management of the fund required much correspondence. Etah is 19 miles away from the nearest railroad. This, and the difficulty of securing a car and gasoline added to the trouble of itinerating in the district. Greatly advanced prices made living a problem. The war and the Indian political situation did not add to the peace of mind. In 1942 Graham was elected vice-moderator of the Synod; he had twice been moderator of the Presbytery.

In November 1943 Graham wrote: "We see planes fly over every day, mostly toward Burma. Perhaps they are carrying supplies to China, or getting ready for the clearing out of Burma. The war situation is definitely better, and no one now questions who the victors will be. A year ago we made contact with the American Air Corps, but when we saw by contrast how well their men were fed, the idea of having them as guests to give them some good food

seemed to melt away. Their food is much better than we are accustomed to."

Ruth's health was not so good in the middle of her third term in India. In mid-1944 Graham was 50 years old, 5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, and weighed 171 lbs. Ruth was 49, 5'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " tall, and weighed 125. In July 1942 she had weighed 112 lbs. Bobby, nearly 14 in December 1944, weighed 101 lbs, and had just finished first year high school. A year later he was 5'6" tall. In mid-1944 Elizabeth, 5, was in the lower kindergarten and weighed 30 lbs.

Ruth Pearl Rubin was born Aug. 8, 1895 at Salida, Chaffee Co., Colo. She lived there and at Greeley, Colo. Illness in early life included kidney trouble, tonsillitis, and scarlet fever. Her eyes are greenish gray and she had black hair and was very brisk and graceful in movement. In her twenties she usually weighed 112 to 120 lbs. She had a strong mezzo-soprano voice and could sing from high A down to C. After attending the grade school in Salida, she graduated from the high school there in May 1913. For two years she attended the Colorado Teachers College, taking a two year course and leaving in June 1915. She taught for a time and entered Park College in September 1919, graduating with the highest grade in 1921. In high school she decided to be a missionary. From 1915 to 1919 she taught the third grade in Salida. She taught in the high school there, 1921-1923. She and Graham became engaged Aug. 22, 1921 and were married Aug. 31, 1923. Their honeymoon ended Oct. 17, 1923 when they landed in Bombay from the S.S. City of Lahore. Ruth was the youngest of three children, a sister and a brother. She was baptized in January 1907 at the time of uniting with the Presbyterian Church.

On the side of her father, Robert P. Rubin, the Rubi and the Gsteiger families were of German Swiss stock. The compiler visited the families in Grindelwald, Switzerland in 1925. Robert was the son of Peter Rubi and Susanna Gsteiger who married and lived in Grindelwald about 12 years before emigrating to the United States. Peter was one of 12 children born to Heinrich Rubi (1799-1868) and wife in Grindelwald. Susanna was one of 6 children born to Susanna Ubert and Johannis Gsteiger, who was born in August 1785 in Grindelwald, married on Oct. 13, 1820, and rose to high rank in the Swiss military system in which he held positions of importance. On the side of Ruth's mother, the Nortons were of D.A.R. lineage of English, Dutch, and French extraction.

Robert Graham Parker was born April 25, 1930. Some weeks later Graham and Ruth formally adopted him from the Cradle Home in Evanston, Ill. On June 8, 1930 he was baptized by Grandfather Parker in Paw Paw, Ill. Like most missionary children in India, Bobby is sent to 'the hills' to go to school and there their parents often join them for their own vacation periods. At times Bobby has found school dull but life exciting. He early went hunting with his father. In 1942 he had a pony which had a colt. He also kept a cat at various times. On Dec. 4, 1944 his mother wrote from a place where they were camping that Bobby had been hunting nilgae. "Yesterday we saw an elephant at the edge of a nearby sugarcane field. The owner gave Bobby and Beth a ride;

had quite a thrill when they met Graham on the path and the elephant salaamed with his trunk and made a very funny squeaky grunt." Bobby went in swimming in a nearby canal and Beth, watching him, fell in head first and later joined him. At this time Ruth was being urged to become a member of the Etah Municipal Board, but declined to be a nominee. By mid-1945 Bobby had learned to drive the car and had killed some deer and pigeons. In October 1945 Bobby won first place in the running broad jump and the relay race, and second in the pole vault, 100-yard dash, and discus throw on Woodstock School Sports Day. Beth won second place in the doughnut eating contest. Bobby is not academically inclined and so may get a technical education.

Ruth Elizabeth Parker was born May 27, 1939 and on July 17, 1939 was formally adopted by Graham and Ruth from the Cradle Home in Evanston, Ill. On July 22, 1939 she was baptized by her great uncle, Rev. Ray Norton, in Salida, Colo. She arrived in Bombay in November 1939 and did not get acquainted with the United States until the summer of 1947, her first furlough time.

Graham and Ruth are listed in the annual Presbyterian "Year-book of Prayer for Missions" and in the Alumni Number of the Park College Bulletin, May 1929. Graham is also listed in the General Catalog of McCormick Theological Seminary of 1928 and of 1939.

The Malcolm Bruce Parker Family

Malcolm was born at 5 A.M., Saturday, July 4, 1896, at Street, Md. He weighed 8 lbs. and was 23 inches long. He was baptized on his mother's 29th birthday, Nov. 6, 1896, by his father. He attended Peoria High School where he was editor of the annual publication and where he took a leading part in an opera, "Martha." While in Peoria, 1912-1915, he worked during vacations at Allaire, Woodward and Co., drug manufacturers. In September 1915 he went to Park College where he was soon in the men's glee club and the choir, as Albert and Graham had been and as his next three younger brothers were to be. At one time he and these three composed the bass section of the glee club. He also sang many solos, being the main male soloist on the campus. Several vacations were spent harvesting. Aluminum selling was attempted in 1917.

In September 1918 he joined the U.S. army and was stationed at Waco, Texas. He was honorably discharged in March 1919 and returned to Park College. During the summer vacation of 1919 and 1920 he did electrical and machine work in Parkville, Mo.

In September 1920 the Crockett Technical High School in Memphis, Tenn. needed a teacher. John, who was teaching there, informed Malcolm who went at once to what proved to be a permanent position teaching machine shop until, in the early 1930's, he discontinued teaching and set up in business for himself under the name "The Parker Tool Co." For several years before doing so he had worked for himself after school hours. During the depression years he employed several men. When war came he expanded his force as orders and the difficulty of obtaining steel made it

possible to do so. In the mid-1940's he moved to a larger plant. His shop has turned out many things including a blood transfusion instrument and many ice crushing machines. In the installing and servicing of these latter he has taken many trips in various directions from Memphis which have made it possible frequently to visit brothers in Chicago and Hanover as well as other relatives. In more recent years some of these trips have been by airplane. He and his wife, Ruth, have also made several trips to the East to visit their children attending school as well as to visit the Bewley relatives at Berwyn, Md., and Washington, D.C.

Malcolm has taken a prominent part in the Idlewild Presbyterian Church of Memphis. He is an officer and has long sung solo parts in the choir and attended the men's class. In the mid-1920's he built a colonial-type house near the campus of Southwestern University - 748 Charles Place, Hein Park, Memphis, Tenn. In 1945 he bought a 57-acre farm near Memphis and on which he keeps a man. He calls it Mal-Bru-Park. He raises registered Black Angus cattle, crops, pigs, chickens, etc. In mid-1944 Malcolm was 48, 5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, and weighed 180 lbs. Ruth, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, was 5' tall and weighed 125.

Ruth Evans and her twin, Esther, were born in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1899, weighing 8 lbs. She was baptized on March 5, 1899. She attended school in Memphis and later the Central High School. Ruth was a young lady with blue eyes and brown hair when she and Malcolm became engaged, April 1, 1923. They were married July 27, 1923 in her church, The First Methodist, with her pastor and her father-in-law officiating. John was the best man. Their honeymoon included Joliet, Ill., Detroit, a lake boat trip to Cleveland and Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Conneautville, Pa., where they visited the Parker parents, Cincinnati, and Chattanooga, July 28 to Aug. 15, 1923. Malcolm continued his teaching of mechanical engineering.

Ruth's paternal ancestry is Welsh, Irish, and American while her maternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish, English, and Canadian. Her father, James Lovead Evans, was born Jan. 24, 1870 at Onarga, Ill., the first child of Willard Gilbert Evans and Rebecca Vernelia Smith. James married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1892, his wife being Eva May Reeves of Joliet, Ill. Eva May was born Sept. 21, 1870 at Wilton, Iowa, the daughter of George Reeves and Hannah Maria Merrill. James and his wife were living on North Fifth St. when the twins were born about 3 P.M., Feb. 16, 1899 but since 1902 lived at 55 North Claybrook St., Memphis. For many years James ran a plumbing shop. He was in poor health when he closed the shop on Nov. 1, 1946. He died on Nov. 17, 1946. His son-in-law wrote: "He was a fine man and a good father and father-in-law." During World War I he served with the Y.M.C.A.

Ruth has two sisters. Dorothy was born Sept. 8, 1896 in Memphis and married John D. Davis. Esther, Ruth's twin, is single and is a nurse in Memphis. Dorothy lives in Greenville, Miss. Ruth's grandfather, George Reeves, was born in Montreal, Canada and later lived in New York state, Illinois, and Iowa. The Evans family were all Methodists. Malcolm and Ruth had five children, all born in Memphis, Tenn., 1924-1934. All are members of the Idlewild Presbyterian Church.

Malcolm Bruce Parker, Jr., was born in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1924 at 3 P.M., weighing 7 lbs. 12 oz. On Dec. 28, 1924 he was baptized by his grandfather Parker. He attended the Memphis schools and graduated from high school in May 1942. The following September he entered Harvard College. On Nov. 1, 1943 he entered the Naval Reserve as an Apprentice Seaman in the Navy College Training Program at Harvard. After seven straight terms of one half year each, four in the Navy and three as a civilian, he received an A.B. degree 'cum laude' in mechanical engineering in February 1945. In March and April he was at Princeton University as an apprentice seaman in the Pre-Midshipman School. The following four months he was at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as a Reserve Midshipman at the Reserve Midshipman School. There his parents saw him graduate, Aug. 24, 1945, which also gave them the opportunity to visit Bewley relatives in nearby Berwyn and Washington. One of these relatives later wrote of Malcolm Jr.: "He is a fine looking and bright chap. He looks like his father and when he smiles I can see a lot of Graham."

September, October, and November 1945 were spent at the Naval Operating Base at Norfolk, Va., in an engineering officers' school. December and the first three months of 1946 he was junior officer on the U.S.S. YMS-12 which was operating in the Chesapeake Bay. Thereafter, until July of 1946 he was commanding officer of the U.S.S. AMc(U)-6, an LCT which was converted into an underwater sound locating vessel. This was at Green Cove Springs and Daytona Beach, Florida, and while there, still an Ensign, his mother and others visited him in June. He was separated from the service at Millington, a local naval base near Memphis, and then spent July in Memphis. He was put on terminal leave July 27, 1946 at Memphis.

He started his first year at the Graduate School of Engineering at Harvard University in September 1946 and plans to get his master's degree in mechanical engineering in September 1947 and perhaps spend one year after that at the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

In 1943 Malcolm met Trudy Snively, daughter of an Episcopal rector of Athol, Mass., and in November 1945 they became engaged. When Trudy had completed two years at Wellesley College she joined the Cadet Nurses. She is in training at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and, when she receives her R.N. and her B.S. degree from Columbia University in September 1947, they plan to be married.

Esther Jean Parker was born Jan. 24, 1927 in Memphis, Tenn. She attended the Memphis schools and graduated from Central High School, May 24, 1945. She studied piano and gave her high school certificate recital on March 26, 1945. A relative then wrote: "I was very proud of our young niece. I thought she played very well, but her poise and ease of manner were what interested me as well. She knew her music extremely well and gave a most pleasing performance." She immediately started pipe organ lessons. Because of her high scholarship in school, Esther Jean was awarded a Pendleton scholarship, the first time anyone in Memphis had won

it. The Wellesley Club of Memphis also gave her their scholarship of \$100, so she had scholarships of \$700 when she entered Wellesley College in the fall of 1945. Her address is Tower Court, East. On the campus with her is her cousin, Jane McAfee Parker. Esther Jean flew by plane to Wellesley when she entered there. Thereafter she visited at home once or twice during the school year at Christmas and Spring vacation. Her mother visited her and her two brothers in eastern schools in October 1946.

James Evans Parker was born July 9, 1928 at Memphis, weighing $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. He attended the Memphis schools and graduated from high school in 1946. His father wrote: "Jim hit the jack-pot this year. He was Valedictorian with another of his class this year. He has been admitted to Princeton University and has been allowed a scholarship. We are rather proud of the guy." He entered Princeton in September 1946, rooming in 7 South-Middle, Reunion Hall. His mother visited him in October and he was at home at Christmas.

Thomas Reeves Parker was born on Feb. 16, 1931 in Memphis, his mother's 32nd birthday. He died the following day and was buried in the Parker lot in Memphis where later the ashes of his Grandparents Parker were scattered.

David Merrill Parker was born on Oct. 25, 1933 in Memphis. He attended the Memphis schools and by Christmas 1946 was as tall as his mother.

The Kenneth Lawrence Parker Family

Kenneth was born at 11:30 A.M., Feb. 8, 1898 at Street, Md., weighing 8 lbs. and being 21 inches long. He had black hair and grew up with darker hair and a darker complexion than his brothers, nor did he resemble them so much in facial appearance. He was baptized by his father, June 19, 1898. He attended school at the various Parker homes and left home to attend Park Academy and College at an earlier age than his brothers. He graduated from the Webster Grade School in 1913 and went for the summer to Park College to work and where he remained until his graduation, June 2, 1921 from the college. While there he was in class and club debates, the men's glee club, oratorical contests, and was an officer in his class and club, the Y.M.C.A., and the Student Volunteer organization. Summer vacations were spent working: 1913 and 1914 at Park College; 1916 in Peoria at the International Harvester Co. 1917 in Moline, Ill., at the Moline Plow Co.; 1918 at Park College 1919 harvesting with Donald in southern Kansas, Nebraska, and at Camp Creek, Ill.; 1920 harvesting in eastern Kansas; 1921 preaching at Spring Hill, Kansas; 1922 preaching at two churches in and near Hazleton, N. Dakota; 1923 studying, working at the Y.M.C.A., and for the McCormick Alumni Association in Chicago; 1924 preaching at Argyle, Iowa. Part of the Christmas vacations of 1917, 1918, and 1919 were spent working in the Kansas City Post Office.

Kenneth entered McCormick Theological Seminary in the fall of 1921 and graduated there with the B.D. degree in the spring of 1924.

At that time he was awarded the T.B. Blackstone Fellowship in New Testament Greek, entitling him to further study or travel elsewhere. At the end of his first year at McCormick he had won a \$50-gold Bible Prize and had been elected president of his class. He was ordained to the ministry by Chicago Presbytery, April 22, 1924. While preaching at Argyle, Iowa during the following summer he became acquainted with Virginia Rowland McKenzie of Fairfield, Iowa and in mid-August they became engaged. On September 30th he sailed from New York to study in the University of Basel, Switzerland, financed by his fellowship money. After attending the school term he enrolled at the University of Marburg, Germany where, for several weeks Donald visited him. In August 1925 he spent a month in Paris, France seeing the city and studying French. Donald joined him there on Sept. 4th and on the 8th they crossed the Channel to London where they stayed a week. For another week they visited Bewley, Graham, and Patterson relatives on the Scottish Border. They went to Edinburgh where shortly Kenneth began studying at the university for a year while Donald returned to France.

Kenneth returned to the United States in June 1926 where he accepted a position for the year as professor of Bible at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, where Virginia lived. They were married Dec. 22, 1926 with Donald as best man. After a short honeymoon they returned to Fairfield to finish the school year. In June 1927 they attended the Conference for Outgoing Missionaries in New York City. Returning to Fairfield they visited the Parker parents in Conneautville, Pa., June 18-27. Both had been commissioned as missionaries under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. En route to their ship they visited relatives in Berwyn, Md., where Kenneth married a cousin and baptized two cousins' children, Sept. 3rd, 1927. On the 7th they sailed from New York, arriving in India on Oct. 10th. They lived at Fatehgarh, U.P., in the same station with Graham and Ruth.

Kenneth was in district evangelism work until he was transferred to Allahabad, U.P., where he was a professor and treasurer of Ewing Christian College, 1931-33. They returned to the United States in early June 1933 and, after visiting Grandma Parker and their parents and other relatives, Kenneth began studying at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago and most of the time his family was with him. At Christmas time in 1933 he visited his parents in Paw Paw, Ill., where others of the family also gathered. He found that he was taller than Neil but that Neil weighed more than he did. Until he received his degree, Doctor of Philosophy, in August 1935, Kenneth was taking the various courses, examinations, and doing the research and writing on his thesis, "The Development of the United Church of Northern India." This was published in the Journal of The Department of History (The Presbyterian Historical Society) of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Volume 17, numbers 3 and 4, Sept.-Dec., 1936, pages 112-204. Reprints were printed for distribution by the University of Chicago. The last four months of 1934 were spent in the East and New York doing research work on the thesis. This gave him an opportunity of visiting Parker and Bewley relatives. Meanwhile, Virginia and the three children were with the McKenzies in Fairfield.

On July 28, 1935 Kenneth saw his father for the last time as he and his family bade his parents goodbye as they returned to India. They were again stationed at Fatehgarh, U.P., where Kenneth had charge of a very large district. Gradually he was given large executive responsibilities in the work of the North India Mission, holding some of the offices Graham had held.

Kenneth wrote an 8-page chapter for a book entitled "After One Hundred Years - North India Mission - 1836-1936," printed at The Scripture Literature Press, Bangalore, India. Kenneth's chapter, "The American Presbyterian Missions and the United Church of North India," is found on pages 50-57. Ruth was one of three to form the publication committee and she and Mrs. W. Prentice wrote a chapter, "Christian Hymnology," pages 128-132. The chapter mentions "'Dehati Git ki Kitab,' a compilation made by Rev. E.G. Parker of 104 Hindustani hymns" and states it is used in many villages of the United Provinces. Page 149 states "a Joint-stock Bank organized by Rev. E.G. Parker at Fatehgarh is meeting the financial needs of 103 members." This was a preachers' bank which Graham and Kenneth both had much to do with. Page 158 states that "Rev. E.G. Parker has been the Editor for some years" of a publication issued monthly in Hindi, entitled Dehati. Page 114 mentions "Mrs. E.G. Parker as Headmistress from 1934-36" of the Rakha girls' school. The history of Graham's poultry and goat farm at Etah is set forth on pages 140-143. In the frontispiece is a large picture of the North India Mission Centennial meeting of 1936, showing the missionary families, including the two Parker families.

When Kenneth and family arrived in India in 1935 they had all circumnavigated the globe, just as Graham and family were to do in 1939. Leaving in August 1935 they crossed the Pacific and visited Japanese and Chinese ports as the S.S. Pres. Johnson made its way to Manila. In that port they visited the mission schools and work with which Donald and Florence had been associated, 1930-1935. Later they were several days in Singapore.

Climatic conditions made it necessary for the children to go to a more temperate location for their schooling. The Parker children attended Woodstock School, Mussoorie, U.P., situated in the Himalayan foothills, 150 miles north of Delhi, the capital. Eight mission organizations participated in the support of the school and 400 to 500 boys and girls attended during the school year coming from 60 or more different missions and denominations. There were also Hindu, Hebrew, Moslem, Confucian, Sikh, and Parsee students and 25 different nations were represented in the student body. Woodstock is situated on a wooded estate of 150 acres in the country about a mile from Mussoorie and is about 7000 feet above sea level. This cool, invigorating climate and the quiet atmosphere and healthful conditions were enjoyed also by the Parker parents when they went to 'the hills' for their vacations.

Kenneth and family sailed from Bombay in February 1942 and, due to the war, returned via Durban, Capetown, South Africa, and Trinidad, thence through the Caribbean west of Cuba and on to New York. After 50 days on the boat they arrived just in time to

celebrate Virginia's birthday. The time was the worst possible month for traveling the route they took. Blackouts, realistic life-boat drills, and a scare or two enlivened the trip. For $2\frac{1}{2}$ months they visited their families, making headquarters in Fairfield, Iowa, with the McKenzies. There the children finished out the school year. Kenneth attended McCormick Commencement, visited mother, brothers, and sister, and carried the greetings of the General Assembly of the United Church of Northern India to the General Assembly in Milwaukee. He also spoke at the centennial observance of the Stewartstown, Pa., church where his father had been pastor, 1900-1904. He spent the summer with his family at a small lake above Minneapolis, Minn. When school opened they were at Wooster, Ohio, where many other missionaries and their children lived close to Wooster College. They occupied a furnished missionary apartment but moved in June 1943 to a larger missionary house with a large yard, garden space, and chicken-pen - 1221 Beall Avenue.

The children enjoyed the States winter, though Richard and Winifred broke their arms while sledding and roller-skating. Robin and Winifred had their teeth straightened. All took music lessons. Kenneth and Virginia were used on some promotional work for missions. Kenneth was in Kentucky nine days and while in Illinois visited Olney where he lived, 1907-1912. Due to the impossibility of returning to India during the war, Kenneth hoped to find a teaching position by September 1942, but without success. He also considered a housing-area offer, a college offer, and supply pastorates. He was about to become a chaplain in the army when he was asked to return to India alone. Preparations for this return included 13 inoculations for tetanus, typhoid, typhus, cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever, all in mid-1943.

Late in June 1943 Kenneth reluctantly bade his family in Wooster goodbye as he left to return to India alone. He left New York and went via Panama and Australia, calling at eight different ports and sometimes taking his turn keeping watch for enemy submarines. He was in Australia more than a month awaiting transportation. Late in September he landed safely in India. He was very shortly 'loaned' by the North India Mission to the Western India Mission of the Presbyterian Board to become, in November 1943, the Business Superintendent of Miraj Medical Centre and Professor of Bible in the Medical School. A publication which bore his picture stated "Dr. Parker is ideally suited to fill a long-standing and desperately urgent need in Miraj." The Medical Centre is composed of a hospital, nurses' school, medical school, and leprosarium and operates on a budget of about 300,000 rupees a year. There are about 330 beds, 90 nurses and 90 medical students, 270 on the pay roll. The centre has its own provident fund and co-operative society. Kenneth also taught Bible and helped with the English-language religious services, English being necessary since the students come from so many language areas. In mid-1944 he was also made District Superintendent though he was so busy otherwise that this work became largely supervisory. Miraj Medical Centre, Miraj, S.M.C., India is his address. In addition to the centre there are outstations which swell the medical and surgical help given to Indians who need it.

On Nov. 12, 1944 Kenneth wrote: 'Every day from three to a dozen patients come asking for reductions of bills. I usually give them. But I dislike the Oriental custom of such a petitioner falling at my feet with forehead to the ground. Many of them are truly pitiable cases, and a glance reveals that they have nothing. I calculate that we must do 80,000 rupees of charity work a year.' A new Nursing School building had been erected and funds were being solicited for a Psychiatric Hospital. The Golden Jubilee of the Miraj medical work had been celebrated with rajas present. "My Hindustani helps me very much even though this is a Marathi-speaking area. We are trying to make our Miraj Christian educational facilities more adequate to our growing community. The hospital has been so popular that outside there has been a lot of building of hotels to accomodate patients until they can get admission.

My friends and the doctors tell me that I should take more exercise. In North India the village work gave me exercise by cycling. I was in the country where hunting was an inviting pastime, too. Just now I am batching it. Last winter I shared my meals with the Goheens, Carruthers, and Wrights."

At this time Kenneth was hoping to join his family in Wooster Ohio, in 1945, for he had been 'loaned' for only two years. However, that was not to be. Just after Kenneth left for India, Virginia and children in mid-July 1943 moved from 626 E. University Street to 1221 Beall Avenue where the floors had just been refinished and waxed and where a new furnace was to be installed. The McKenzie parents visited them in October as well as other relatives. School, study, work, play, music practicing, and scouting were the routine for the school year. McKenzie cared for the furnace and Robin, the walks. At Easter Winifred joined the Westminster Church. In April 1944 Virginia saw all the Parker brothers and Beulah as she attended Mother Parker's funeral at Hanover, Ind. The following summer brought gardening, chicken and rabbit raising, camping, and working on a truck farm. There was also playing, picnicking, and swimming.

When the war in Europe ended in the Spring of 1945 plans were made to join Kenneth in India. In June the family visited the McKenzies in Fairfield, Iowa, and then returned to Wooster, expecting soon to sail. In March they had visited Albert in Hanover as well as Virginia's relatives in Cincinnati. Hectic months followed. They heard they were to sail on the Gripsholm in mid-July, then not till August, and finally not at all. On Aug. 24th they were told to be ready to sail by the 28th. Things were packed and sent off, but two hours before the train was to leave they were told not to come as the sailing had been cancelled. Things were returned and the children started to school. Late in September they got the final word. The S.S. Hawaiian Shipper sailed with them from Baltimore the night of Oct. 5, 1945. There were only 50 passengers on this fast troop-ship. Virginia wrote later: "We were in 12 bunk cabins in the Troop Officer's quarters. Winifred and I lived with seven other women in one cabin, the three boys with some long suffering missionary men down the other side of the engine room. After we passed Gibraltar the trip was smooth."

They landed at Karachi, India, Oct. 28, 1945 and took the 54-hour narrow-gauge railway trip to Bombay where Kenneth met them. On Oct. 31 they arrived in Miraj. Kenneth had taken part of his vacation in the United Provinces and many of their household things were still at Fatehgarh, U.P. Virginia wrote on Feb. 8th: "Even with all of Kenneth's letters I was unprepared for India as it is down here in a small Native State. After all, we'd lived before on the fertile Ganges plains of British India, where there is sufficient water for irrigation in the dry season. Here we are high, 1800 feet, with an annual rainfall of only 15 inches and solid rock not much more than two feet down. Water is a great problem. I miss the mango groves and the big trees lining the sides of the roads. In addition Miraj has a small bazaar. However, I am learning to order bread from one town, meat from another, and vegetables from a third. Kenneth had a house ready for us. McKenzie and Robin visited for ten days during November in Vengurla and had a wonderful time on the seashore and even a trip to Goa. The children expect to go up to Woodstock in March. I go with them for the first part of the term, then hope to return for November, 1946, as it is McK's last year... Miraj Medical Centre is a huge institution, greatly understaffed, and missionary reinforcements are desperately needed. Kenneth is exceedingly busy but we are together again as a family, for which we are most grateful."

Kenneth wrote on May 5, 1946: "The children were admitted to the classes they hoped to enter at Woodstock. They found friends of former years immediately. They found Miraj less interesting than Fatehgarh, mainly because we could not get into the country as much at Miraj because of the confining nature of my work." Kenneth had just had his duties increased and a new title given. "Business Superintendent made people think the Centre had ceased to be a charity institution, so the title was changed to Director. We are eager to get on with some of our building."

In mid-1944 Kenneth, 46½ years old, was 5'8½" tall; Virginia, 42½ and 5'3" weighed 132; McKenzie, 15½ and 5'9" weighed 140 lbs.; Robin, 13½ and 5'5½" weighed 110 and was to enter high school in the autumn; Winifred, 11½ and 5'1" weighed 100 and was to enter the 7th grade; and Richard, 8 and 4'2½" weighed 57 and was to enter 3rd grade. McKenzie was soon to enter 3rd year high school.

Virginia Rowland McKenzie was born March 29, 1902 at Hoboken, N.J., on the eve of Easter Sunday. She was baptized when she was old enough to sit up at her Grandfather McKenzie's home in Rahway, N.J. Her grandfather gave her five \$20-gold pieces as a baptismal gift. Her parents were Raphael Monroe McKenzie and Winifred Hopple Dr. McKenzie was born in Jersey City, N.Y., April 12, 1867 and has only recently retired from a professorship at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, where he has taught chemistry for years. He had several brothers and sisters: William Valentine, Jr., born in Jersey City, N.Y., May 10, 1861, who died in 1909 at Metuchen, N.J.; Charles Thomas, born in Jersey City, Jan. 18, 1865, who died in New Jersey in 1944; Lavinia Maria, born in Jersey City, May 21, 1869, who died in 1913; Edward Townsend, born in Rahway, N.J.,

Sept. 29, 1873, who died in New York City, Jan. 28, 1936; and Joel Barlow Lang, born in Rahway, Oct. 16, 1876. These were all children of Lavinia Maria Barnes and William Valentine McKenzie, Sr. Lavinia was born in New York City, Aug. 28, 1853 and died at Rahway, N.J., March 27, 1905. William was born in County Armagh in northern Ireland, Feb. 14, 1832 and died at Rahway on Dec. 3, 1908.

He was an inventor and member of a wholesale drug firm. He held patents on the hydraulic press for extracting the oil from castor beans. He bought 15 acres at the edge of Rahway, moved two houses together and had quite a place. He didn't farm it but ran it as an estate with good horses and a man to take care of things. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. His was the kind of home where 'the cousins' would come to live as long as they needed or wanted to. His family never knew how many would appear for Sunday breakfast because any of the children might invite one guest to spend Saturday night. His wife came of Mayflower and D.A.R. ancestry through the Barnes family.

Virginia's mother, Winifred, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1869, the daughter of William Andrew Hopple and Virginia Rowland, who also had the following children: William Andrew, Jr., born in Cincinnati, like all the others, May 10, 1874; Virginia Eliza, born Jan. 16, 1872; Mary McLean, born Mar. 9, 1876, who married Mr. J.W. Mackelfresh; Anna Young, born in 1878, who died in Cincinnati, like the others, in 1916; Howard, born in 1882, who died in the 1930's; and Martha Rowland, born in 1888, who married Mr. Russell S. Dwight, and died in the 1930's. William Andrew Hopple, Sr. was in the John Shillito Co. of Cincinnati for nearly 70 years and was vice-president and treasurer when he died in 1927. His father was born in Cincinnati in 1803 where a street is named Hopple and a D.A.R. plaque marks the site of the first Hopple well in Cincinnati, dug in 1799. The Hopples are of Dutch ancestry and tradition states they are descended from old Admiral Van Tromp who nailed a broom to the prow of his ship because he had swept the English from the seas. Tradition states the Hopple maternal line is descended through the Stuarts from Mary, Queen of Scotland. Mary, the queen, is said to have burned at the stake a certain Bishop Barnes from whom Dr. McKenzie is descended.

Virginia at the time of her marriage, Dec. 22, 1926, had spent nearly all her life in Fairfield, Iowa, where she graduated from Parsons College in 1923. She has a brother, a banker, who lives in Peoria, Ill., with his family. Occasional poems written by Virginia have appeared in Women and Missions.

Kenneth McKenzie Parker was born in the late afternoon of Nov. 21, 1928 in the 'Second Mile Bungalow' at Fatehgarh, U.P., India. He was baptized by his Uncle Graham, Dec. 22, 1928. He lived in India except from 1933-1935 and 1942-1945, when the family was on furlough in the States. In the summer of 1943 he was kept busy keeping the lawns of six missionary homes in Wooster, O. cut. The following school year he broke his arm while running up the high school steps to take his flute lesson. The summer of 1944 saw him working full time on a truck farm. Early in 1947 he

returned alone from India to enter Hanover College, where his Uncle Albert has been president since 1929.

Robert Monroe Parker was born in the 'Second Mile Bungalow' at Fatehgarh, Oct. 22, 1930. He was baptized by his Uncle Graham, Dec. 25, 1930. Robin has lived in India except for 1933-1935 and 1942-1945. Like the others he attended school at Woodstock.

Winifred Hopple Parker was born at 'Dunbarnie' bungalow at Fatehgarh, Oct. 11, 1932, late in the afternoon. 'freddie was born just at the end of a medical committee meeting, so practically the entire medical force of the mission was in Fatehgarh. She was baptized by her Uncle Graham, Jan. 1, 1933, the very day her cousins, Mary and Bonnie, were baptized in Manila, P.I. She has lived in India except for 1933-1935 and 1942-1945. Like Robin, she has studied piano and violin. Though McKenzie and Robin had joined the church in India, 'freddie joined on Easter Sunday, 1944, at Wooster, Ohio, and at once had her membership transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Fairfield, Iowa, where her mother had been a member since childhood. Her father has long been a member of Iowa Presbytery.

Richard Bewley Parker was born on a late Sunday afternoon, July 26, 1936, quite unlike any of his brothers or sister, in the Old Community Hospital, 'Sunnybank', Landour, Mussoorie, U.P., India. He was baptized by his Uncle Graham on Nov. 11, 1936. From 1942-1945 he lived in the States.

The Donald Dean Parker Family

Donald, the author of this family history, was born at 4 A.M., Oct. 3, 1899, at Street, Md., where his father was pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church, 1890-1900. He was the sixth of nine children who, on their father's side, were of Parker, Fenner, Crozier, etc., ancestry while, on their mother's side, they were of Bewley, Patterson, Graham, Pearson, etc., ancestry. His mother described him as a pretty baby who, at five months, cut his first teeth and at six months attended, but slept straight through, his father's tenth Seminary anniversary banquet at Princeton. He began to attend Sunday School at three and grade school at six. He got his grade schooling in three places and his high school work in as many in Illinois. He graduated from Macomb, Ill., High School in 1918 and then attended Park College, 1918-1922.

From 1910 to 1912 he had the task of driving the family cow with others to and from the pasture. The summer of 1913 was spent reading as was also that of 1914, together with lawn cutting. During the vacation of 1915 he was office boy at the Central National Bank in Peoria, Ill. During the two following years he had a job as janitor at the Peoples Bank and the Library after school. The vacations were spent lawn cutting and harvesting in and near Camp Point, Ill. During the spring and summer of 1918 he worked on an adjoining farm for Ray Henderson near Macomb, Ill. The following summer was spent with Kenneth, harvesting wheat in southern Kansas

and Nebraska and near Macomb. The summers of 1920 and 1921 were spent selling maps in eastern Kansas and western Missouri.

When he went to Park College in 1918 he and Kenneth served in the Student Army Training Corps, Oct. 1 to Dec. 14, when they were honorably discharged. Briefly they worked on the street cars and in the post office in Kansas City until Christmas Eve, when they went home for a visit. Real college life began after the vacation when Donald joined Lowell Club and the men's glee club while rooming with Kenneth. The glee club took a trip in May to sing at the General Assembly in St. Louis. The second year he roomed with Charles P. White, a senior. He was chosen captain of the Sophomore Debate Team but it was defeated by the freshmen. He later entered two oratory contests and an essay contest and on graduating, June 1, 1922, with the A.B. degree he was awarded first prize in each. The historical essay was on the Scotch-Irish in America. His family work during the first two years was mainly cleaning out the college dairy barn. Later he became janitor of the library and in his senior year a student library assistant.

After graduating Donald spent the first week selling maps in Springfield, Ill., when he had an attack of appendicitis. He then attended the University of Illinois Library School and in August had his appendix and tonsils removed in Christian Hospital in Kansas City. After a brief visit with his parents in Gardner, Kansas, he set sail from Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 7, 1922 to become librarian of Shantung Christian University at Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, under a three-year contract. He lived with Albert who was teaching sociology and English in the university. On Sept. 2, 1923 they were joined by Elliott for a year while he taught English in the Y.M.C.A. Night School. Donald had met Elliott in Yokohama, Japan, on Aug. 8th and had spent several weeks in Japan, barely escaping the great earthquake of early September. They went through Korea, Manchuria, and at Christmas visited Peking. After Elliott returned to the States in September 1924, Donald taught at the Night School for him. Meanwhile, the library work had been completed and turned over to a Chinese librarian. This permitted Donald to teach more classes of English in the university, as well as to take German lessons. That fall The Parker Family Calendar for 1925 was printed for the family.

The years in China gave opportunity for reading of a general nature and for practice in reading French. For recreation there was tennis and an occasional hike, not to mention young Albert and Anne. Much reading and the library work made it necessary to wear glasses.

Plans were made to return to the States via India and Europe. Donald left Tsinanfu on Jan. 7, 1925 via Tsingtao and Shanghai. He visited the Ralph White family in Soochow, Jan. 10-17, and was delayed by the civil war. "The Whangpoo Ferry I" took him, the only non-Chinese aboard, to Shanghai in 40 hours. On Jan. 29 he sailed aboard the "Amboise" for Marseilles. He was in Hongkong on Feb. 1, at Haiphong on the 3rd, at Saigon on the 6th to 9th, at Singapore on the 11th, at Colombo, Ceylon on the 16th and 17th. On the 18th he crossed the channel into India.

From Feb. 18 until March 27, 1925 Donald was in India traveling via Madura, Madras, Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Fatehgarh. He was with his brother Graham and wife, March 1-18. March 7-10 they visited Etah, March 11 Agra and the Taj Mahal and Fort. Donald visited Delhi on the 12th and returned to Fatehgarh on the 13th. Leaving there on the 18th he visited Cawnpore and Allahabad where he met Dr. John Timothy Stone and Sam Higginbottom and their wives. Mar. 21-22 he visited a classmate, Minnie Nicholson, in Jubblepore. In Bombay on the 23rd he met Levi Bontrager, a young American, and they decided to journey together.

They returned to Ceylon via Madras and on March 29 left Colombo on the S.S. Angkor. Donald had traveled 5660 miles in India. They spent April 5 in Djibouti and an oasis, the 7-9 in the Red Sea, the 9-10 in the Suez Canal, landing at Port Said. Two missionaries, Spencer and Benoit, joined them to visit Egypt, Palestine and Syria, April 10-30. They visited Cairo, the pyramids and Sphinx, mosques, museums, and the American Mission where Graham taught, 1916-1919. April 15-25 they visited Jerusalem and nearby places including the Mount of Olives, Jericho, the Dead Sea, in which they went swimming, Bethany, Hermon, Bethlehem, Emmaus, etc.

By automobile, April 25-30, they visited Shechem, Samaria, Nazareth, Tiberias, the Sea of Galilee, Transjordan, Jewish colonies, Capernaum, Damascus, the Street called Straight, Baalbek, Tyre, Sidon, Acre, Mount Carmel, Haifa, and Beirut. Donald and Levi left Beirut, Syria on May 1 aboard the S.S. Lamartine visiting Rhodes, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Piraeus, Athens, Malta, Naples, and Marseilles, May 1-14.

They visited Nimes, the Riviera, Nice, Monte Carlo, Monaco, Genoa, Pisa, the Leaning Tower, etc., on the way to Rome. May 18-23 was spent in Rome and vicinity visiting the Coliseum, Forum, the catacombs, many churches, Naples, Mt. Vesuvius, Pompeii, St. Peter's, and the Vatican. They visited Florence, Venice, Trieste, Milan, and on May 27 went through the Simplon Tunnel to Brig where the two separated. On the 28th Donald bought a 15-day pass which permitted travel by train or lake steamer any time or place in Switzerland. Until June 13 he freely traveled through the country visiting cities, towns, and lakes. May 29-31 he visited relatives of Graham's wife in Grindelwald. In Basel he visited the university which Kenneth had recently attended and the Schmidlins with whom he stayed while there. He traveled 2067 miles in Switzerland.

On June 13 Donald left Basel for Strasbourg, France, Karlsruhe, Frankfurt, and Marburg, Germany. From June 16 to July 12 he visited Kenneth in Marburg. While there he had his 5-month-old mustache shaved off. He also decided to attend the University of Strasbourg for a time instead of returning to the States at once. On July 4th they celebrated by rowing on the Lahn River and almost upset themselves and a racing boat. From July 12 to Sept. 4 Donald attended the University of Strasbourg studying courses in French and German. Many in the classes were English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. A young Alsatian frequently walked with him as they spoke French and German.

On Sept. 4, 1925 Donald joined Kenneth in Paris where they visited many public buildings until the 8th when they crossed to London. They visited the British Museum, Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, London Tower and Bridge, the Exchange, Bank of England, St. Paul's Cathedral, Wembley Park and the Empire Exhibition, Hampton Court, Downing Street, Westminster Abbey, Parliament Building, and Tait Museum. In the Abbey they saw the statue of their distant relative, Thomas Telford, and they visited St. Gabriel's Church in Pimlico where their grandparents Bewley were married in 1858.

On the 16th they visited Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon and arrived in Carlisle on the 17th, where they stayed until the 21st with their mother's cousin, Jean Nicholson. They visited the Carlisle Cathedral and Castle, Dalston, Buckabank, and Keswick. In Dalston they found Bewley records going back 350 years. On the 22nd they visited Eskdalemuir where the Graham ancestors lived. The 23rd was spent at Causa Grange with the Bewleys, also visiting Raughtonhead and Sebergham. They went to Edinburgh on Sept. 24th, for Kenneth was to attend the University there. They saw the various sights and Donald spent much time in the Register General's Office hunting up the Graham and Patterson ancestry.

Donald left Edinburgh on Oct. 8 and visited David Graham at Langholm. They rode to nearby Westerkirk and Bentpath and saw Thomas Telford's Library. The 9th was spent at Cote and Renaldburn in Eskdalemuir; the 10th at Lockerbie and Rigg. He visited with the Nicholsons and saw Kennedy's Corner, Carruthers, Craigs, Hotts, and Kirkconnel Churchyard. On the 13th he went to the Forresters at Low Wool Oaks and visited them, the Robinsons, and Whartons. The 14th was spent in Penrith with the Hills and Wilsons and in visiting Bewley Castle at Appleby, seven miles distant. He left for London visiting Cambridge en route. From Oct. 16 to 19 he was in London doing research in the British Museum and visiting various buildings. On the 20th he arrived at Great Bentley, Essex, where he visited Maria Atkinson Bell, his mother's cousin, who was able to relate much Bewley-Pearson-Atkinson family history. From Oct. 22 to 25 he was on his way back to Strasbourg, France, traveling through The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, and Luxembourg.

Strasbourg was Donald's residence from Oct. 25 to Feb. 18, 1926. He attended the University, studying French and German. He taught English to two or three Jewish students several days a week and thus largely financed himself. For a time he took French lessons from Madam Genouille whose son had married the daughter of the French Ambassador to the United States. He also wrote on a travel manuscript he hoped to publish - "Halfway Around the World."

From Feb. 18 to 23 Donald was in Paris and left Havre aboard S.S. France on the 24th. When he arrived in New York on March 3 he had been away from the United States for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. For several days he visited his Grandma Parker and his two aunts and from them he secured much Fenner-Brown history. He spent five days in Berwyn visiting 39 Bewley aunts, uncles, and cousins. It was his first return there in 19 years. He also visited Mt. Hope Farm, Mt. Vernon, Washington, and the Arlington Cemetery.

Donald arrived at his parents' home, Conneautville, Pa., on March 15, 1926, having been away from them over $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. His father looked a bit older and his mother a bit stouter and showed her first few gray hairs at the age of 59. After 11 days he left for Chicago where he attended the University of Chicago until Sept. 4, when he transferred to McCormick Theological Seminary in the same city. He preferred the more academic atmosphere of the University, so returned to the University in January where he attended until the Fall. His courses were mainly in sociology, history, and theology. To help support himself he secured several loans from the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, worked in the library, and was a night watchman, and waited tables.

In June 1926 he met Florence Myrtle Patterson who was attending the School of Education at the University of Chicago. She returned in August to Seattle, Washington to continue teaching. They corresponded until Donald joined her in Seattle, Sept. 5, 1927, to continue his sociology work in the University of Washington. They became engaged on Nov. 15th and were married at 8:00 P.M., Feb. 8, 1928, in the University Temple by the pastor, Dr. Growther. Donald had been working some evenings in the Seattle Public Library and he continued to do so until mid-1928. Florence continued to teach until school was out in June, after which she took work at the University. They lived at 5204 18th Avenue, N.E., Seattle.

Meanwhile, Donald was working on a thesis in sociology under Dr. R.D. McKenzie, the greatest authority on human ecology. He was given his M.A. examination in August, 1927. When he finished his thesis and presented it in mid-1932 he was given the M.A. degree in August in absentia. The title of his thesis was "Standardization in Relation to the Ecological Organization." It was later used extensively as a reference in University of Washington sociology courses.

Following their marriage, Donald and Florence took a 3-day honeymoon in Victoria, B.C., staying at the Glenshiel Hotel. From Sept. 5 to 21, 1928 they had a second honeymoon as they journeyed east in an old Ford car, stopping over night at Kelso, Wash., Arlington, Ore., Buhl, Idaho; Tremonton, Salt Lake City, and Coalville in Utah; Rock Springs, Rawlins, and Laramie in Wyoming; Denver and Burlington, Colo.; Stockton and St. Mary's, Kansas; Parkville and Columbia, Mo.; Bushnell and finally Paw Paw, Ill., where Florence met her parents-in-law. After a visit they went to Chicago on the 27th and rented Apartment 3a, 5829 Maryland Ave., near the University of Chicago, where both enrolled. A half block away lived Albert and his family while he also attended the Divinity School.

Both soon began to work in the nearby Hospital. Donald waited tables and Florence prepared food, earning \$40 a month and meals. On Oct. 14 they visited Oak Lawn, Ill., where Florence was born in 1903, and Evergreen Park, where her sister was born. Later they visited the Evans family, relatives of the Pattersons. Donald began working in the University Library in November after working as a night watchman for a week. Nov. 26-30 the Parker parents visited them and Beulah lived with them for several months.

Eleven Parkers sat down to a Thanksgiving dinner in Chicago in 1928. At Christmas seven Parkers were together at the Parker home in Paw Paw, Ill., where there was much listening to the new radio the children had given to their parents. Dec. 26 Albert's family of five joined them. In mid-January, 1929 Donald began to teach a teacher-training class at Auburn Park Methodist Church each Sunday - girls 18-21 years old. Late that month he and Florence began to think of going to the Philippines to teach English.

On Feb. 3, 1929 they had as dinner guests Aunts Lizzie and Sarah and their cousin, Martha Hawke. A week later Donald gave a pint of blood for a blood transfusion, receiving \$25 for the same. On Wednesday nights, beginning Feb. 20th, he began to teach "The Worker and His Bible" to a group of teachers at the Auburn Park church. On the 28th he got word that they were eligible for appointment as teachers for the Philippines. At this time Donald was weighing the most he ever weighed, 172 to 176 lbs. He soon dropped to 168 and remained at that weight until about 1944 when he slowly dropped to about 156.

Florence's baccalaureate was held on March 17, 1929 and on the 19th she and several hundred others were graduated, the first to receive their diplomas in the newly-completed University Chapel at the University of Chicago. She received a Bachelor of Philosophy in the School of Education. On her 26th birthday, she, Donald and his mother left to visit the Parkers in Memphis, Tenn., whom Donald had not seen for eight years. Easter and the following day were spent with John, Malcolm, and his family.

April 6-17 was spent in Paw Paw where Donald copied out the Bewley-Atkinson-Pearson letters from his grandfather's letterbook. They left for the Patterson home in Auburn, Wash., via Chicago, Minneapolis, Laurel and Deer Lodge, Montana, where Florence used to live. From April 22 to May 18th was spent in Auburn. On May 5 Donald spoke at the Presbyterian church twice on China and Palestine.

On May 18, 1929 at 11 A.M. they set sail on the "Pres. Cleveland" for Manila, P.I., stopping an hour in Victoria. Donald was soon reading Cameron Forbes' The Philippines, 2 volumes. In Tokyo on May 31 they went sight-seeing and went by sleeper to Kyoto and Kobe, where they returned to their ship. June 4th was spent in Shanghai and the 7th in Hongkong. At 8:30 A.M., June 10 they arrived in Manila and Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Public Education, assigned them to Naga, Camarines Sur, on the southern tip of Luzon, the largest island. They spent two days in Manila before going via train and the S.S. Mayon to Naga. They arrived at 11:50 A.M., June 13th and were met by their Provincial Superintendent, Carl Schaffner, who took them to Mr. Manley's, their temporary home.

The life in Naga was entirely different from anything they had experienced. Naga was the provincial capital and had several thousand inhabitants, of whom ten were Americans and a few, Spaniards and Chinese. Donald taught English to the second and third year high school students while Florence taught in the nearby Normal School.



The Donald Dean Parker Family, 1945

Seated, left to right: Florence Myrtle Patterson Parker, Mary Frances Parker, Bonnie Jean Parker, Donald Dean Parker, Senior. Standing: Donald Dean Parker, Junior, Florence Patricia Parker, Jessie Bewley Parker. Picture taken about Thanksgiving, 1945, at Brookings, South Dakota, United States of America.

There were occasional school dances, hikes, outings to nearby towns, 'banca' rides on the river, and parties in Iriga and Albay. On Aug. 17 they visited the Rev. Stephen L. Smith family, Presbyterian missionaries in Legaspi. Sept. 1-2 they experienced their first typhoon when Naga was covered with water one to several feet deep. On the 21st was held the Bicol athletic meet in connection with the Pena Francia fiesta. Nov. 16-17 was spent at Smith's and the 28-29, Thanksgiving, at Dr. Wm. W. McAnlis' home, Legaspi.

On June 29 they had moved into the upstairs apartment of Mr. San Juan who had just completed a fine frame home. Their cook and houseboy was often a trial to them. With the Gibbons they went to Manila, Dec. 20-21, staying with the Leilyn M. Cox family. Christmas dinner was taken with all Presbyterian missionaries at the Dr. George W. Wright home. Dr. Wright was soon to leave on furlough and was eager to secure Donald to assume the principalship of The Union High School of Manila, the largest Protestant school in Manila. Donald was willing to do this and negotiations were started to secure his release by the Bureau of Education. He and Florence returned to Naga, Dec. 28-29, to finish out the school year.

They had gone to the Philippines under a two-year contract which provided each with an annual salary of \$1500 and transportation to the Islands. Donald's letter of resignation, dated March 3, 1930 was accepted March 24 to become effective June 6 after 69 days' vacation with full pay. When school was over late in March, Donald and Florence went to Manila to confer with Dr. G.W. Wright who had been acting principal of the Union High School. When the Wrights left on furlough after a week or so, the two went to the summer capital and vacation spot, Baguio, a mile high in the mountains of central Luzon. There they stayed at Teachers' Camp with many other American teachers. Baguio was an interesting place and afforded opportunity for social affairs, hikes, rest, and a chance to become acquainted with Americans from all over the Islands.

The school-year in the Philippines is from early June to late March. When the Parkers left Baguio for Manila they moved into a Presbyterian Mission house at 719 Wright Street, Malate District. It was opposite the Union High School and was on the corner of Wright and Tennessee Streets, with missionary houses on each side. It was a short distance from the Bureau of Science, the University of the Philippines, the General Hospital, and the Union Theological Seminary. Late in June 1932 they moved to the adjoining house, 607 Tennessee Street, which was their home until they left Manila, April 10, 1935. These houses and much of the nearby property were burned and destroyed during the Japanese occupation of Manila.

Florence did not teach until mid-September, 1930, for on July 14, 1930, her first child was born, Mary Frances. On Sept. 3, 1932 Bonnie Jean was born, and on Nov. 14, 1934, Florence Patricia. Florence taught at Mapua (East) High School in Manila until the school year ended in March. She drove back and forth in the Ford car loaned by the mission for the purpose. They had the use of the car until mid-1932, when it was sold.

The Union High School at 709 Tennessee Street had a day and night department with a staff of about 25 teachers and about 500 girls and boys. Several teachers were American ladies who taught English courses, as Donald also did. After a year or so the night school was found to be a greater expense than could be afforded and it was discontinued. Since it was a private school, Donald experienced the difficulties of making it self-supporting. He was able to make its budget balance except for the principal's salary. The school was recognized as one of the best in Manila.

Donald compiled and published "A Brief History of the Union High School of Manila." He was editor of the school paper, "The Union Voice," later "The Union Echo," and he also edited the annual "Souvenir." In addition to his work as Principal he cataloged and classified all books in the high school and seminary libraries for the first two or so years, and for the first three he was Manager of the Ellinwood Men's Dormitory with 60 to 100 students which occupied the upper floors of the high school building. This involved financial, disciplinary, supervisory, and administrative duties. When it was found unprofitable to continue the dormitory mess-hall it was discontinued, though the dormitory remained.

From 1931 to 1935 Donald was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for American children in connection with Union Church, which he and Florence attended. During these years he wrote several articles for publication. "A Great Bridge-BUILDER" was the story of Thomas Telford and appeared in The Target, Sept. 1, 1934. "A New Hobby" deal with collecting family history and appeared in The Classmate, July 8, 1933. "How Shall We Judge Declamation Contests?" was printed in Philippine Schools, 1930. "Is the Orient Losing Its Charm?" appeared in The Philippines Free Press, February, 1930. In November 1929 another article, on the widespread use of English, appeared in the same magazine. "A School for Character-Building" was published in the Philippine Observer, May 1931. An article on the value of educational missions was printed in The Philippine Presbyterian about 1931-1933. "Exploring Our Local Missionary Opportunities" appeared in The Philippine Observer in 1931. Four articles on the Union High School were published in the Intercollegiate Press for June, 1934, The Advance for May and June 1934 and for February 1935, the Union Echo for October 1936. Several other articles on the high school were printed in Manila newspapers, 1930-1935. The First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Illinois supported Donald and Florence as its missionaries. Two articles written by Donald appeared in The Chimes, published by the church, Sept. 26, 1931 and Jan. 11, 1935. They were entitled "Meet Mr. Donald Dean Parker, Our New Missionary" and "Mr. Parker Reports." His first published article was one entitled "The Educational Causes of This Crisis" and was part of a symposium on "The Crisis of Christianity in China" printed in The Chinese Christian Student, November 1926.

When she could do so Florence taught a number of things in the Ellinwood Kindergarten which she supervised. The school was next door and was attended by many Filipino children and by Mary. She was kept busy directing the servants: Dona, Maria, Eufonia, Iladio, Escolastica Laboriante, Josefa Munci, etc.

In Manila there were occasional church suppers, teas, movies, evening walks in Malate or to the bay, and parties in the homes of friends. Florence's friend, Nellie Smith, of Auburn, Wash., came to the Islands in 1931 and taught school for a while. She lived with the Parkers for a time. On Nov. 12th she left to return to Auburn. Grandma Patterson visited them from June 19 to Oct. 25, 1933 when she left for Auburn. John Hooker, seaman, visited them several times. Much of April and May in 1931 and 1932 was spent in Baguio in one of the cabins on Westminster Hill. Florence, the children, and Grandma Patterson spent Aug. 28 through Sept. 15, 1933 in Baguio, where Donald joined them for a few days. The Parkers again spent Dec. 20 to Jan. 1, 1934 in Baguio. On June 16th Florence and the girls went to Baguio for three weeks - their last visit.

A need for college English instructors was felt at Silliman University, Dumaguete, Oriental Negros, in 1933 and 1934. This school was under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The Parkers were invited to go and did so. From April 9 to June 1, 1933 they lived in the Chapman house in Dumaguete while Donald taught English. The following April and May they lived in the Bell house. On both trips they went via Zamboanga and thus saw the southernmost island. Dumaguete offered opportunities for dinner parties, golf, hikes, and swimming.

Donald and Florence went to the Philippines in 1929 with the intention of staying two years at least. With the depression in the United States it seemed unwise to return before they did - in 1935. Preparations were made not to return to the Islands, though leaving the way open to do so. On April 10 they boarded the S.S. Pres. Jefferson and returned via Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and Victoria, landing on April 30, 1935. Maurice and Goldie met them in Victoria and accompanied them to Seattle. It was good to be home. The first letter Donald received was one from the University of Chicago offering him a \$700 fellowship to continue his studies.

After nearly two weeks in Auburn, Donald, Florence, Mary, and Bonnie left Patricia, then six months old, in Auburn with her Aunt Goldie, and set out by train for Illinois via California. They visited Uncle Amos Trace and wife at Santa Ana and stayed over night at the Ewrys, Donald's relatives, where they met all the Burch family. They went to New Orleans, saw the sights, and went north to Memphis, Tenn., where they visited the brothers, John and Malcolm, and their families. Late in May they visited the Kenneth Parker family in Chicago. On June 1, 1935 they arrived in the Parker home at Paw Paw, Ill., where Grandfather Parker was away attending his mother's funeral.

On June 14 they moved on to visit Beulah and family in Hamilton, Ill. After several days Florence, Mary, and Bonnie returned to Auburn, Wash., where they were until late September. Donald enrolled at the University of Chicago, living in the same dormitory with Kenneth and Neil. When the summer quarter ended in late August he helped his parents pack to move to Mendota, Ill., Sept. 5. Having gotten well settled Donald drove his parents in their Nash car visiting, Sept. 20-29, Olney, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., Patterson, Mo., and Hamilton, Ill.

Donald had rented a first-floor missionary apartment at 5825 Maryland Ave., Chicago, next door to where he had lived in 1928-29, and his family arrived from Auburn on Oct. 1, 1935 to spend the year. From Oct. 4 to 7 they visited in Mendota with Uncle George Bewley. On Nov. 24 they were in Hanover, Ind., visiting with Albert and family. Donald spoke to the students in the college chapel. Nov. 22-28 Donald's parents visited them in Chicago and on Thanksgiving Day, the 26th, Patty was baptized. Donald and family visited in Mendota, April 11-12, May 8-12, when Elliott and family were also there, and for seven weeks after July 25, 1936 they lived in Mendota with the grandparents.

Meanwhile Donald was taking courses and doing research on his thesis. Various examinations were taken culminating in the written one, Aug. 12, and the oral one, Aug. 17, 1936. For the latter Drs. Baker, Jernegan, Garrison, and Sweet (under whom the thesis was written) sat in on the examination at 7:30 P.M., a Monday. Donald's parents and Florence accompanied him to Chicago on Aug. 28 when they saw him awarded the Ph.D. degree in the University chapel. His thesis subject was "Church and State in the Philippines, 1896-1906," and ran to nearly 500 pages. On June 16, 1936 he had been awarded the B.D. degree, his thesis subject being "Church and State in the Philippines, 1565-1896" which ran to 114 pages. In the November 1938 issue of The Philippine Social Science Review, pages 354-371, was published the essential portion of his Ph.D. thesis, bearing the same title.

Donald hoped to secure a history teaching position but it was late in the summer and none was available. Instead he accepted a position for one year as librarian of Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., 28 miles north of Chicago. From Aug. 13 to 20 he visited the college three times, alone, with Florence, and with his parents and Mrs. Patterson and Joyce, both of whom were visiting in Mendota a few days. He accepted the position on the 19th after turning down a similar one at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

After a 44-day visit with the Parker parents in Mendota, Donald and family left on Sept. 7 for Lake Forest where for 11 days, until their furniture arrived, they stayed in the lower part of a college building, Academia, before moving upstairs. The town and campus were beautifully laid out, for many wealthy people lived in the area. Donald bought the Nash car from his father and thus had a means of taking many beautiful drives in the town. A golf course on the campus afforded enjoyment in the summer of 1937 while nearness to the beach on Lake Michigan gave opportunity for swimming and picnics. Neil in Chicago was a frequent visitor. The Parker parents visited, Oct. 8-10, and their visit was returned on Oct. 31. The distance was 125 miles.

The college library was overcrowded with its 50,000 books. A number of student assistants helped with the work. When the vacation of 1937 came many of the books were moved into the nearby chapel so that new stacks could be built. Donald had much to do with the planning for the stacks and in removing the books. The library was housed in one of the most beautiful college buildings.

Donald was filling in during a year's sick leave of the librarian, Miss Powell. In January he wrote to Park College regarding a vacancy caused by the death of the history professor, Dr. Neil Baxter. As a result of these negotiations he was offered the position about mid-April, 1937 and thereafter made plans to go to Parkville, Mo., in the fall. He was twice offered the opportunity of continuing on at Lake Forest College, but declined.

As time permitted Donald had done a little writing and had tried to make plans for the publication of his thesis. A letter to the editor of the Christian Century in regard to American inability to hold the Philippines against a major military power was printed in the magazine in mid-March. A library and a sociology convention were attended in Chicago. Some efforts were made to compile more information for the Parker family history.

When Donald's father's condition, following an operation, became grave, Donald left on April 1 and was present the next day when his father died. On April 5 he drove with his mother to Mendota, Ill., to help to dispose of the household goods. On the 11th they drove to Lake Forest and for the next four years, except when she was visiting elsewhere, Donald's mother made her home with him.

Late in April Donald and Florence were guests at the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill. In Lake Forest they attended the nearby Presbyterian Church. The months which followed saw brief visits from the Carneys, the Leland Traces, the Evans, several Philippine friends (Frei, Hall, Wrights), Malcolm's Ruth, Esther Jean and David, Albert, Beulah and family, Mortons, etc.

With Lillian B. Patterson caring for Mary and Bonnie, Donald and the rest drove to Moline, Ill., where Elliott and Dr. John Layman removed Patty's tonsils. While Aunt Helen cared for her, Donald and Florence drove on to Parkville, Mo., to see their new home. They brought Patty home as they returned. The trip was from June 28 to July 3. Donald drove with his mother to Ottawa, Ill., on Sept. 2 to probate his father's will.

On Sept. 6, 1937 Donald and family left Lake Forest for Parkville, arriving there on the 8th. En route they stopped overnight at Moline, Ill., and Macon, Mo. They moved into their home, a college residence, on East Street overlooking the athletic field. Donald was back at his alma mater and for a time was much reminded of his life there, 1918-1922. The work was hard, however, for it involved several preparations a day. Each succeeding year became a little easier. The town's population was listed at 636, but the college had about 500 or more students in addition. It was only 8 or 9 miles from Kansas City and North Kansas City where much of their shopping was done. Alumni gatherings and commencement seasons gave opportunity for Donald to meet many old friends.

For a long time Donald had wanted to visit the relatives who lived in the East and in Canada. From June 20 to July 14, 1938 these wishes were realized as he visited in Hanover, Ind., Berwyn, Md., New York City, Boston, Eastern Quebec, Montreal, Lachute, P. Q., Toronto, etc. He visited 123 relatives in 25 days.

Jessie Bewley Parker was born April 28, 1938 at a time when her namesake grandmother was in very bad health in Hanover, Ind. Her Patterson grandmother visited her, May 11-July 16. Part of that time Aunt Mabel Trace also visited in Parkville. After returning from his trip, Donald spent a month or more writing the history of Parkville, Mo., from the time it was an early river town to about 1900. A considerable portion of this was published in December 1938 in a large Centennial Edition of the Platte County Gazette, Parkville, Mo.

In September 1938 Graham Parker and family moved to Parkville to spend their furlough year. In seeking furniture Graham and Donald on Sept. 5 visited a large home on the top of Parkville's bluff overlooking the river. Donald became interested in it and on Sept. 12 decided to buy it for \$3000. He and family moved in on the 13th and 14th. It was soon connected with the college steam plant. The lots included 3/4 acre of space and provided a fine playground for the children for the next two years.

In the spring of 1939 Donald was informed that the financial condition of the college would not permit his employment after another year, so he made earnest efforts to locate another position. The depression still forced millions out of employment and college enrollment figures were not high. Positions were hard to get.

Donald and Bonnie, in Graham's Plymouth and with his family, visited John, Malcolm, Beulah and their families, Dec. 26-31, 1938. Elliott and family visited briefly in Parkville, Sept. 16, 1937; Neil, in August 1938; Beulah and family at the same time and Beulah and her children in July 1939; and John and family in June 1939. In July 1939 Donald, with his mother's help, published in mimeographed form the "Calendar of Bewley Descendants" for distribution in the Bewley family. It was 24 pages in length, of which 10 were devoted to the Bewley-Pearson-Patterson-Graham forebears.

Park College in June 1940 had a deficit of \$25,000 and was talking of reducing the teaching force 30%, so Donald began to try to locate a position. He sent out 460 letters to colleges, universities, and historical societies on June 24, but without result. Further efforts and contacts were made at the University of Chicago, which he attended, July 22 - Aug. 25. He attended a seminar for college librarians and various conferences. Returning to Parkville he drove with Beulah and family from Macomb, Ill. to Jefferson City, Mo. For the next few days he wrote the beginning of a book on "Religion on the Frontier as Lincoln Knew It," using material he had collected in Chicago from unpublished letters of early ministers sent to the Midwest by the American Home Missionary Society.

As a result of correspondence and an interview on Sept. 5th, Donald accepted a position as Assistant State Supervisor of the Historical Records Survey of Missouri, a project of the Work Projects Administration. On Sept. 13-14, 1940 he moved his family and goods to 134 Bedford Street, Moberly, Mo., 140 miles east of Parkville and in the north central part of the State. On the trip the family stayed overnight at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Donald had been on the Executive Council of the Park College Alumni Association and for a year or two had been its secretary. In September he resigned from the Council. The college agreed to rent his Parkville home and use it as a dormitory, calling it Parker House. During the following 18 months Donald's work occasionally took him through Parkville. He was District Supervisor of the 44 counties in the State lying north of the Missouri River. He spent 3 or 4 days a week visiting about 3 county courthouses a day as he supervised the activities of about 44 workers who were busy transcribing the county court record, making an inventory of the county's records, or writing brief histories of the churches of each county. Most counties had only one worker, some two, and one had five. When not itinerating, Donald spent his time in the office in Moberly. The Parkers lived across from Central School, which the children attended, and 5 or 6 blocks from the business district and from the Coates Avenue Presbyterian Church. For several months following Jan. 1, Mrs. Haines and daughter lived in part of the house and they were helpful at the time when Donald Dean, Jr., was born, Feb. 22nd.

Both grandmothers were present on Mother's Day, May 11, 1941 when Donald was baptized. Moberly was a flat town of about 15,000 population. It had the largest municipal park, Rothwell Park, in the State and it afforded opportunities for hiking, picnicking, and swimming during the summer of 1941. On April 25 Donald sent out 378 letters hoping to locate a teaching position, but with no success. For a time it seemed he would become Dean of Missouri Valley College.

Donald became interested in writing the life of his father for distribution among his children, grandchildren, and sisters. The work was begun on June 22, 1940 and was continued thereafter as time permitted. It was finished in August 1941 and in mid-August the 50 copies were sent out. It was entitled "A Goodly Heritage, the Life of Albert George Parker, Sr., with Notes on His Family." It was 227 pages in length and was mimeographed on 8½ x 11 sheets. Five copies were sold to large historical libraries. In July Donald received a check for \$100 from his Aunt Lizzie Bewley to write a Bewley-Pearson-Patterson-Graham family history. He began this new work in 1942 and worked at it as time permitted during the next five years.

During the summer of 1939, while Florence was visiting in Auburn, Wash., Donald wrote a manuscript entitled "Local History, How to Gather It, Write It, and Publish It." He tried to secure a publisher and finally the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, agreed to publish it but, due to a fire in their plant, could not publish it for a year or two. The manuscript came to the attention of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, which early in 1942 bought it for \$200. In the fall of 1944 it was published, after some editing and revising, in an edition of 2000 copies. No book on the subject suitable for American conditions had previously been written. It therefore received a wide and favorable reception and was reviewed in many historical publications. It was 186 pages in length.

On July 16, 1941 Donald was transferred to the head office of the Historical Records Survey in St. Louis, Mo., 162 miles from Moberly. He drove home over the week ends. Having rented a nine-room house at 2807 Collier Ave., Brentwood, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, the family moved on Aug. 29-30 to the new home which was on a 75 by 200 foot lot with outdoor fireplace, grape arbor, a shelter, etc. The family attended the nearby Congregational Sunday School and Church and sometimes the more distant Webster Groves Presbyterian Church. Donald usually rode the 10 miles to his office and back on the street car, often reading "The Reader's Digest." The children enjoyed the Forest Park zoo. The Adin Fox family of Kirkwood were frequently visited and as often returned the visit. Pvt. Arthur Trane from Jefferson Barracks, Florence's cousin, visited several times. Meanwhile the Parker House in Parkville was rented to the Dr. Austin Wolfe family.

On Dec. 4 Donald attended the St. Louis chapter of the Park Alumni Association and was elected President. However, he resigned the position when he left Brentwood. In his office he was engaged in editorial work on the county inventories of archive material. On Jan. 21, 1942 he broadcast a prepared interview on the work of the Survey over Station KFRU in Columbia, Mo. After January 1 the Survey began to locate possible places to store valuable and irreplaceable books, manuscripts, records, museum objects, etc., if ever needed by eastern states which might be invaded. Donald undertook the supervision of this work and several months later a report was submitted which, happily, never had to be used. On Jan. 8 the headquarters of the Survey were moved from 2031 Olive St. to Kennard School, 5031 Potomac St., St. Louis. After this move Donald always drove his car back and forth the 5 miles.

On Feb. 11, 1942, while the Malcolm Parkers were visiting, the four adults attended a Webster Groves Presbyterian Church supper at which Donald spoke for an hour to 175 on the Philippines which the Japanese at that moment were fast conquering.

At this time the government had need of 1000 chaplains and Donald became interested in applying. On Jan. 29, 1942 he took a physical examination at the Headquarters Station Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and passed with no trouble. A second favorable examination was taken there on June 4th. Letters of recommendation were secured from several friends. On Feb. 14, 1942 he registered with Selective Service Board No. 8 of St. Louis County with order number 11685 and was put in class 3-A-4, later 4H, and still later 3-A-H. The size of his family and his age made it unlikely that he would be drafted.

Donald had the B.D. degree, but had never been ordained since he had expected to teach. Because ordination was necessary for the chaplaincy, he sought ordination in the Kansas City Presbytery. About 11:35 A.M. he was formally ordained in the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City in the presence of the members of Presbytery and about 500 ladies who were attending the Presbyterial. He was the fourth and last in his family to be ordained.

Donald was ordained on April 14, 1942 and made formal application for appointment as a chaplain. However, he received word on June 27 that the application was turned down because "All candidates must be engaged in religious work as their principal vocation at time of applying."

During the first 18 months with the Survey, Donald had traveled about 20,000 miles in his Plymouth car as he supervised the 50 or so research workers in the 44 counties lying north of the Missouri River. Early in March 1942 he was advanced to a new position as the WPA was reorganized. Eventually his title was State Supervisor of the Clerical Services Program of the War Services Section of the Service Division of the Work Projects Administration. His headquarters was moved 112 miles west to the capital, Jefferson City, where he had supervision over 1125 persons and 55 projects. The personnel was soon reduced to about 700 persons of whom about 250 were drafting tactical maps for the army, about 200 were giving clerical assistance to civilian defense councils and rationing boards, 150 were operating war information centers in libraries, 15 were operating homes registration centers in defense areas, and the rest were performing other types of war-related work of a clerical nature.

This work made it desirable to live in Jefferson City, though frequent trips were taken to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other cities in the state. On April 3-4 the family moved to 805 Washington Street, Jefferson City, an 8-room house in a city of about 24,000. Kenneth, on furlough from India, visited them on May 9-11 when Florence's mother was also there. Donald and family visited in Parkville, May 23-24, at commencement time. A week later all but Donald visited in Moberly. Early in June he began to collect letters from his classmates at Park. These were mimeographed in September and sent to all members of the Class of '22. It was made into a booklet entitled "After 20 Years", 28 pages in length.

Since the necessity of WPA was largely passed by mid-1942, it was planned that the supervisory staff should be greatly curtailed. Donald's connection with it was terminated on Aug. 30, 1942 and the following day his superior wrote him a fine commendatory letter. In mid-August he again sent out several hundred letters hoping to secure a history teaching position, but replies indicated that enrollments everywhere were decreasing due to the draft.

On June 20th he had written to the American Red Cross and two weeks later he was interviewed for a position in the St. Louis office, and again in mid-August. By the end of August he was assured of a position. On Sept. 15 he received notice to go to Washington, D.C., for a two-week training period as an Assistant Field Director. He left on the 18th and visited his mother at Hanover, Ind., before arriving in Washington on the 21st. Most of the nights he stayed at his Aunt Lizzie's at Berwyn. He made application for a position in the National Archives but the expected vacancy did not materialize. He received his army officer's uniform and Red Cross insignia and returned for a few hours to Jefferson City before leaving, Oct. 4, for Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

In Washington Donald was in a class of 108, a third of whom were young ladies and a half of whom intended being sent overseas. At Chanute Field there were only several to take further training. He was there, Oct. 5-17, and on Oct. 13th asked to be assigned to Fort Leonard Wood, 73 miles south of Jefferson City. The request was granted and after two nights at home he reported to his new post, Oct. 19. There were about 7 or 8 others working in the Red Cross building and several, like Donald, slept there. Every third night he was on duty, if called, and every third Sunday as well. On free Sundays he drove home.

Field Directors were the go-betweens for the army and the civilian population. Donald's work consisted of handling all kinds of personal problems for the soldiers, verifying deaths and sickness in their families at home which might necessitate a furlough, loaning them money for emergency furloughs, helping them make out various application forms for allotments of pay, discharges, etc. He found it interesting and helpful work. He ate at the officers' mess and began to gain in weight. The camp was one of the 5 largest in the United States and had 50,000 soldiers.

Late in November 1942 Florence wrote to many Park College alumni offering to handle their magazine subscriptions and to turn over her commissions to the Alumni Fund. She has continued this offer and has been able to send to the fund about \$250.00. Later she used the same method to turn money back to missionary societies to which she belonged. In the winter of 1942-43 she helped in the war effort by working for a month or so in a shop in Jefferson City making leggings. She employed a girl, May, to help with the housework and look after the children. Since it required night work she soon gave it up.

On Dec. 2 Donald requested an early assignment to a permanent post, preferably one where he could have his family with him since gas rationing made it difficult to drive the 73 miles to and from home even once a week. On Jan. 11, 1943 he was tentatively offered a position in Kansas City where there were about 14,000 soldiers attending various technical schools with only two field directors to care for them. When on Jan. 20 the Parker House in Parkville became vacant, Donald renewed his request and it was granted on the 23rd. His family heard the news with joy, for all were eager to return to their former home and friends.

Donald bade farewell to Fort Leonard Wood on Feb. 1, helped pack, and the family moved, Feb. 2-3, staying over night at Warrensburg. Their home had been rented for four months by the Thomas family of Hainan and unfortunately the pipes had frozen after they had left. But they were soon fixed and the family settled among familiar surroundings and friends. Donald drove the 10½ miles each day to the Red Cross office at 222 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., often taking some paying passengers with him. His work was quite similar to that previously done except that he also occasionally drove in the Red Cross car to outlying stations at Olathe and Lawrence, Kansas, and at Liberty, Mo., where servicemen were stationed.

The children took an active part in Girl Scouting and Brownies, and Mary was an enthusiastic victory gardener. All bought bonds as they were able. Florence gave a pint or two of blood to the Red Cross. Donald cleared up his $3/4$ acre which had been neglected for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. On May 3-4 he wrote a bedtime prayer for each daughter, the first letter in each word of each line spelling out Mary, Bonnie, Patty, and Jessie. They learned them and used them for years in preference to "Now I lay me." Donald preached in the Parkville Community Church on June 20 and in the Presbyterian Church at Greenwood, Mo., on July 11, and at two other churches during the summer. At one he baptized his first child and conducted his first communion service.

Beginning about May 15th for a month Florence was afflicted with a strange illness which at times made it difficult to move about. From July 14 to Aug. 6 Florence, Bonnie, and Donald, Jr., were away visiting the Pattersons in Auburn, Wash., during which time Beulah and her children visited in Parkville. Albert visited overnight about July 1, and Elliott, too, on July 17th.

As a result of a letter sent late in August 1942 Donald got an inquiry on May 25 asking if he would be interested in a history position at South Dakota State College, Brookings, S.D. He replied that he was and, after a long distance phone call, he learned on June 17 that the Red Cross would release him if the War Manpower Commission would. The latter did so on the 18th. June 23-25 Donald visited Brookings to look over the position. As a result he was offered the position and accepted it on Aug. 12. A few days later Florence went to Brookings to rent a house, Aug. 18-20.

A farewell party of about 30 friends met at Cannons on Aug. 22nd and the Knights had a farewell dinner on Aug. 31st. On that day Donald terminated his contract with the American Red Cross and his office friends presented him with a fine desk pen and holder. The truck from Brookings left with the household goods on Sept. 3 and at 2:55 P.M. the Parkers left by car, spending the night with the Clarks, friends, in Takamah, Neb., and arriving in Brookings at 3:55 P.M., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1943. They learned the house they were to rent had been sold a half hour earlier. On Monday they rented and moved into a nine-room house at 816 Fifth Street. On April 5, 1944 they moved to a much better house with a larger lawn, owned and partly furnished by Ralph Johnston. When it seemed the house might be sold, they bought a house on Feb. 14, 1946 and on May 11 they moved from 820 Ninth Avenue to 629 Seventh Ave., where they now live. The following months saw a number of improvements put into the house: a porch removed, one built, attic insulated, a second bathroom installed, a new refrigerator and hot water heater bought, and in September a new Plymouth car bought.

Donald is Professor of History and Head of the Department of History and Political Science at South Dakota State College. For two years or longer he taught American history to ASTRP (army specialized training reserve program) students about 18 years of age. After that he often taught large sections of ancient, medieval, and modern history.

The Parkers came to like Brookings and its people very much. Its population is about 5500 with about 2000 more at the college as students. The area has a large Norwegian element, now well assimilated. About 59% of the 3645 household heads in the county are church members and about 88% of these belong to one of the 5 principal denominations as follows: Lutheran, 46%; Methodist, 15½%; Catholic, 14%; Presbyterian, 8½%; and Baptist, 4¼%. The city has two parks, a fine swimming pool, a golf course, a city-owned light plant, an airport, a fine public school system, etc.

Donald found a number of churches were without pastors due to the war and other causes. Very regularly he has preached at a number of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in nearby towns and villages. For about a year he preached at the First Congregational Church, Milbank, S.D., about 70 miles north of Brookings. On June 11, 1944 he spoke on the history of the church at its 60th anniversary and later mimeographed "A History of the Early Years of The First Congregational Church of Milbank, South Dakota", a 9 page account which was given to the church members. Since March 3, 1946 he has been preaching each Sunday at the Olivet Presbyterian Church, 7 miles west of Brookings in Volga, and since April 21, 1946, every other Sunday at the Presbyterian Church in White, 17 miles northeast of Brookings. He has also spoken on patriotic occasions and at commencements in nearby towns. At Milbank, July 23, 1944, he married his first couple, John M. McGregor and Jean H. Minder.

In the late spring of 1944 Donald made a survey of courses in religion being taught in state-supported universities and colleges of the United States. This resulted in an article which he wrote upon request late in December 1946 and which was published early in 1947 in the "Religious Education" magazine. Partly as a result of his investigation courses in religion were introduced at State College in October 1946. The courses were taught by the Brookings ministers but were under Donald's supervision.

Using material he had collected in the Cole County courthouse in Jefferson City, Donald wrote during the Christmas vacation of 1944 an article on German immigration into Cole County. It was sent to Jefferson City for publication. For a number of months after Donald left Parkville in 1943 the Platte County Gazette there published a weekly column entitled "Down Memory's Lane" which continued the history of Parkville beyond the point where it was ended in the centennial edition of December 1938.

In August 1944 Donald accepted an invitation to join the advisory board of the American Historical Company, Inc., of New York City. In 1945 this company published a long biographical sketch of Donald and his family in its 476-page "Encyclopedia of American Biography", pages 29-30. His name is also in "Who's Who in America" for 1946-1947, Vol. 24, and in the Monthly Supplement to Who's Who, June 1944. It is in the "Directory of American Scholars" published in 1942, and in "Who's Who in the Northwest" for 1946. It is also in the "General Catalogue of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago" for 1928 and for 1939, and the "Park College Bulletin" Alumni Number, May 1929.

Florence Myrtle Patterson was born at Oak Lawn, Ill., March 30, 1903, the second daughter of William James Patterson and Mary Frances Trace. Her parents were Canadians from Simcoe County, Ontario. William was born on Aug. 27, 1870 at Thornton, the oldest of 7 children born to Richardson Patterson (1845-1930) and Mary Patterson (1846-1917), both of whom were born in the North of Ireland and emigrated with their families to Canada in 1849 and 1842. The immigrant parents were William Patterson and Mary Kirk who died in 1892 and 1895 near Thornton, and Richardson's mother, Mary Lennox Pattison, who died soon after the migration in 1849. These were Protestant God-fearing farmer-settlers.

Florence's mother, Mary, was born on Sept. 26, 1877 at Flos, the only daughter in a family of 5 children born to John Trace, Jr. (1844-1919) and Frances Courville (1843-1922). John was the son of John Trace, Sr. (1806-1895) and Ellen Mathews (1803-1881). The Traces were from Quitecomb, Parish of Advent, Cornwall County, England, where John Jr. was born in 1844, the youngest of 7 children. John Jr. emigrated with his parents to Ontario in 1862 and in 1872 married Frances Courville who was a descendant of a long line of French Canadians whose ancestry goes back to the early 1600's. The Traces were Bible Christians and Methodists.

Florence's father, William, grew up on his father's farm. He attended Owen Sound Business College for two years and later attended Valparaiso College in Indiana learning stenography and business methods. From 1894 to 1915 he lived in and near Chicago working at several places as a secretary, auditor, etc. On Dec. 25, 1899 he married Mary and lived in Chicago suburbs: Evergreen Park, 1900-1901; Oak Lawn, 1901-1907; and Congress Park, 1907-1915. In July 1915 he took his goods to Laurel, Montana, for health reasons and lived there on a small farm adjoining the town until his death, Jan. 14, 1920, caused by a blood-clot. In Laurel he was a bookkeeper in a large general store for three years and thereafter worked in the Northern Pacific Railroad Shops.

He joined the Methodist Church in 1892 and was always a good attendant and a member of the official boards for many years. He was the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School when he died. He received a Masonic burial at Laurel. His widow left Montana in 1924 and has made her home in Auburn, Washington with her married daughter Lillian. Lillian Beatrice was born Nov. 30, 1900. After completing the Laurel high school she attended Wesleyan College, Helena, Montana for a year after which she worked in Laurel saving enough to attend Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, 1920-1923. On Oct. 31, 1923 she married Claude William Patterson of Laurel and they have made their home at Auburn, Wash., ever since. Pat has a position with the railroad. Their one daughter, Joyce Marie, was born at Auburn, Aug. 17, 1925, and is now married and living in Auburn. Lillian and Pat also adopted Larry, born in 1933. From time to time Lillian has taken work at the University of Washington and she has been a professor there since 1944. Florence's brother, Maurice William, was born Mar. 12, 1911. He attended three high schools and graduated from Auburn in 1927 and from Eastern State Normal, Ellensburg, Wash., in 1934.

Maurice received his A.B. degree from Eastern State Teachers College, Ellensburg, Wash., Aug. 22, 1934. On June 28, 1933 he married Goldie Lucas of Auburn and after a year that was their home. Maurice has done bookkeeping and accountant work in Auburn as well as electrical work at the nearby shipyards during the war. In October 1946 he was made secretary-treasurer of the Valley Supply Cooperative, farmers' buying association, of which he had been the accountant since 1944. He has two children: Maurice William, Jr., born Oct. 26, 1935, and Barbara.

Florence entered kindergarten in the Autumn of 1907 and attended two years. She had grades 1-6 in the East School at Congress Park, Ill. In September 1915 she went to Laurel, Montana and was able to enter the 8th grade and to finish the high school there in three years, graduating in 1919. She attended Montana State Normal at Dillon and graduated March 23, 1921 with a license to teach in Montana for six years. She at once began to teach in Deer Lodge, Montana, finishing the school year and teaching three more years in grade one. She spent the summers in Laurel, though she did not like the village. During the summer of 1924 she attended the Normal School in Billings, Montana.

In the Autumn of 1924 she began teaching for two years in Ross School in Seattle. In the summer of 1926 she attended the University of Chicago and it was there that she met her future husband in the School of Education library. Returning to Seattle she attended the University of Washington till the spring of 1927, after which she finished the school year at Bailey Gatzert School, Seattle, teaching American-born Japanese boys and girls. The summer of 1927 was spent at her sister's home in Auburn. The following year she taught at Ravenna School in Seattle. Donald arrived in the city Sept. 5, 1927 and they became engaged on Nov. 15 and were married on Feb. 8, 1928.

Florence's activities after her marriage are related in the preceding pages. She always took an active part in church activities, mission study groups, and women's literary clubs. In Brookings in the spring of 1945 Florence took the lead in re-organizing the defunct Brownie and Girl Scout organization and thereafter she was leader of a Brownie troop. From October 1944 to mid-1946 she was Superintendent of the Junior Department of the Presbyterian Sunday School. She was frequently called upon to speak on the Philippines or other mission topics in Brookings and nearby church and school groups. For several years she belonged to the faculty women's chorus.

Florence likes to garden and she has always had a garden at each place they have lived. Her 5 children were born 1930-1941 and, since she had been a kindergarten and first grade teacher, she enjoyed guiding them through their pre-school and early years. She gave them their first piano lessons, first cooking, and first sewing lessons. In time Mary and Bonnie played the piano well and Mary and Patty, the violin and viola. All the family are musically inclined and like to gather around the piano for a song or two, usually on Sunday evening.

The children had a wide and varied experience as they moved with their parents from place to place: Manila, until 1935; Chicago, Auburn, Mendota and Lake Forest, Ill., 1935-1937; Parkville, Mo., 1937-1940 and 1943; Moberly, Mo., 1940-1941; Brentwood, Mo., 1941-1942; Jefferson City, Mo., 1942-1943; and Parkville again and finally Brookings, S.D., after Sept. 4, 1943.

Mary Frances Parker was born at 2:53 A.M., July 14, 1930 in Mary Johnston Hospital, 101 Quesada, Tondo, Manila, Philippine Islands. The hospital was destroyed in the recapture of Manila in 1945. Her attending physician was Dr. Hawthorne Darby who was killed by the Japanese because she gave aid to Filipino guerrilla forces. With her sister Bonnie she was baptized on Jan. 1, 1933 by the Rev. John P. Jockinsen of the Union Church, Manila, where her father was Superintendent of the Sunday School at the time. On April 3, 1944 she became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Brookings. On her 13th birthday she weighed 92 lbs. and was 5'5", 1½" taller than her mother, and was still growing. Mary always made very good grades in her school work. She is artistically inclined and likes to sew and read.

Bonnie Jean Parker was born at 5:48 P.M., Saturday, Sept. 3, 1932 in St. Luke's Hospital, 1015 Magdalena, Manila. The hospital was not destroyed in the recapture of Manila in 1945. Her attending physician, Dr. L.Z. Fletcher, underwent internment during the Japanese occupation. She was baptized a few seconds before her sister Mary on the same day her cousin Winifred was being baptized in India. On her 13th birthday she weighed 106 lbs. and was 5'4½", 1" taller than her mother, and still growing. Bonnie always did well in her school work. She likes to play school, read, and play the piano.

Florence Patricia Parker was born at 12:43 A.M., Nov. 14, 1934 in the same hospital and with the same doctor attending as her sister Bonnie. She was baptized at home in Chicago on Nov. 26, 1935 by her Grandfather Parker. On her 12th birthday she weighed about 130 lbs. and was a little over 5'2" tall. Patty is interested in athletic sports and likes to read.

Jessie Bewley Parker was born at 7:10 P.M., April 28, 1938 in Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., Dr. I.S. Fowler attending. She was baptized in her Parkville home by her Uncle Graham on her grandmother-namesake's 71st birthday, 1938.

Donald Dean Parker, Jr., was born at 7:30 P.M., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1941 in Woodland Hospital, Moberly, Mo., Dr. William Fleming. With both grandmother's present, he was baptized on May 11, 1941, Mother's Day, at home by the Rev. Allen Duncan, pastor of the Coates Street Presbyterian Church of Moberly. He was considered quite an addition to the family, being the only boy.

All five children are blue-eyed and blonde like their parents. All look enough alike to be recognized as Parkers. Mary, Bonnie, and Jessie are slim in figure while Patty and Donald are stockier.

The Elliott Francis Parker Family

Elliott was born at 6:30 P.M., Wednesday, July 17, 1901 at Stewartstown, Penn., where his parents had moved 15 months earlier. He was born during a heavy thunder and rain storm. On Oct. 20, 1901 he was baptized by his father. He attended public schools in Illinois at Olney, Peoria, Camp Point, and Macomb. In November 1918 he went to Park Academy and graduated in June 1919. He had hoped to get into the army but was too young.

During summer vacations he had cut lawns, gardened, and done farm work. During the vacation of 1919 he worked on Charlie Henderson's farm at Camp Creek, Ill., returning to Park College in the fall. During the summers of 1920, 1921, and 1922 Elliott sold maps in Missouri and Kansas and frequently visited at home in Gardner, Kansas. When at Park College he was on the men's glee club and when he graduated in June 1923 he received a \$20 prize in oratory.

Plans had been made by his brother Albert to have Elliott go to Tsinanfu, Shantung, China and teach English in the Y.M.C.A. Night School and in Shantung Christian University. He sailed on July 26, 1923 and was met in Yokohama by Donald. For several weeks they saw the sights of Japan, barely escaping the great earthquake of Sept. 1. They went through Korea, Manchuria, and at Christmas visited Peking. After teaching English for a year he spent most of the summer of 1924 on Shing-lung-shan, near Tsinanfu, where his brother had a summer cottage. He desired to return to the States and, when Donald agreed to take over his unfinished contract, he departed from Shanghai on Aug. 30 and arrived in Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 15, 1924. For a time he worked wheeling a wheelbarrow, thought of selling electrical goods, and during October picking apples near Yakima, Wash. About Thanksgiving time he arrived home, Conneautville, Penn., having accompanied a carload of apples to Detroit, Mich.

After a visit at home he went to Parkville and Kansas City where from January to June 1925 he sold life insurance. The summer months were spent selling atlases in Kansas at Topeka, Ottawa, Lawrence, etc. Early in July he decided to study medicine, so he entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence in September 1925 and a year later entered the medical school for a year's study.

To finance further study he taught at the Junior College in Coffeyville, Kansas, from September 1927 to June 1930, and in the Junior College in Highland, Kansas, from September 1930 to June 1931. The summers of 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1931 were spent taking courses at the University of Kansas, while the summer of 1930 was spent at a boys' camp in southern Missouri. He taught at Horner's Junior College in Kansas City during the fall of 1931 and the spring of 1933, meanwhile continuing his medical studies. In June 1934 he was graduated with an M.D. from Kansas University Medical School. From July 1934 to June 1935 he was an interne at Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa. On June 12, 1935 he entered the army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas as a reserve officer to serve as a medical officer in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The government was trying to solve its unemployed youth problem by setting up CCC camps where older boys could live and engage in conservation work. Until Dec. 1, 1936, when he was released, Elliott and his family were transferred to a number of CCC camps. They were at Piedmont, Mo., July 1 to Oct. 20, 1935; at Spalding, Neb., until Jan. 14, 1936; at Secret Valley, 40 miles from Susanville, Cal., until Apr. 22nd when they returned to Highland, Kansas, and on to Red Wing, Minn. They were there until Oct. 1 when they were transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn., where on Oct. 20 Elliott was operated on for hernia. After recuperating he asked for his release Dec. 1, 1936. Dec. 3 he moved with his family to Moline, Ill., where he has been practicing medicine ever since.

Before moving to Moline, and for a time after, Elliott considered locating elsewhere, perhaps on the West Coast. However, his practice soon began to increase and he decided to remain in Moline. For three months in the spring of 1937 he was examining physician for the Eagles. He took over the office and equipment and part of the practice of a deceased doctor. His office is at 1630 5th Ave. For a time he lived at 621 24th Ave., later at 4210 5th Ave., in a large house on a bluff, and he now lives at 2922 15th Ave., where he moved, after buying it, in 1943.

During the war years, with so many doctors gone from the community, Elliott was kept very busy. He held office in the local medical association. In October 1940 he was in St. Luke's Hospital, Moline, for an operation for tic douloureux. This may have grown out of a facial paralysis he suffered in the summer of 1916. For several years before 1940 the tic had caused him severe pain, so an operation, though dangerous, was determined upon. It involved removing a part of a bone as large around as a quarter from his left temple. Then a nerve controlling his facial muscles was severed. When war came he was considered unfit for medical service and was discharged from the reserve officers' corps.

During 1946 Elliott assisted at the birth of 98 babies. He also bought two small farms near Moline which he will use as a diversion from his medical work. Occasionally he is able to get away for a few days to visit a relative or to take a vacation. He has frequently given medical advice to his relatives who needed it.

On Nov. 4, 1931 at Lawrence, Kansas, Elliott married Helen Virginia Jones of Highland, Kansas, whom he had met while teaching there the preceding year. Helen was born on Aug. 23, 1909 and grew up in a family which included a brother and several sisters, two being twins. Her brother John was a radio operator in a bomber and was killed on July 10, 1943, while flying over France. Helen's father, John Adams Jones, was born on Oct. 29, 1874 at Frankfort, Indiana. On Sept. 7, 1903 at Highland, Kansas he married Minnie Mabel Overlander of Highland, who was born there on Apr. 4, 1880, the daughter of George Washington Overlander and Sarah Teener. Mr. Jones has a large orchard and other interests at Highland. Elliott and family are able to exchange visits several times a year. Helen is a brunette, 5'1", just a foot shorter than Elliott.

Helen graduated from the Troy, Kansas, high school in 1926 and attended Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, for the two next years. She attended Rockford College, a girls' school at Rockford, Ill., 1928-1930, and obtained an A.B. degree there. She taught the 4th and 5th grades at Highland, Kansas, 1930-1933. Helen's family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Joyce Aryl Parker was born in Mercy Hospital at Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1934. She was baptized by her Grandfather Parker at Paw Paw, Ill., June 9, 1935, with her Parker parents, grandparents, and Uncle Donald's family being present.

Elliott Francis Parker, Jr., was born in Moline Public Hospital at 9:05 P.M., April 14, 1940, weighing 7 lbs. 13 oz.

The Norman Neil Parker Family

Neil was born at 8:50, Sunday morning, Jan. 31, 1904, at Stewartstown, Penn., weighing 9 lbs. and being 21 inches long. He was baptized on Jan. 30, 1905 at Berwyn, Md., whence his family had moved on May 13. He attended public schools in Illinois at Olney, Peoria, Camp Point, and Center Point and Macomb. He attended high school in Macomb, 1919; in Gardner, Kansas, 1919-1923; and in Conneautville, Penn., 1923, though he received his diploma in that year from Gardner. That fall he entered Park College. In May 1924 he took an airplane ride, the first of his family to do so.

He graduated from Park College with the A.B. degree in the class of 1927, having majored in biology with a minor in chemistry. During the following summer he attended the Chicago Theological Seminary. During the following decade he was in Chicago and often visited his parents at Paw Paw and Mendota, Ill., about 100 miles west of Chicago, and they often visited him. During these years he took 5 courses in the University of Chicago and 6 in Northwestern University, some by correspondence but all in the fields of banking, business, etc. Part of this time he was in the Apollo Club of Chicago which gave occasional recitals.

For 9 years after June 18, 1928 Neil was employed by the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, one of the largest in the nation. He began as a student general clerk and was assigned to various departments. After the merger and up to April 1, 1931, he was a "margin clerk" in the brokers' loans department evaluating securities pledged as collateral. Thereafter for 41 months he was an "investment clerk" preparing investment reviews of the securities held in the various trust accounts. After Sept. 1, 1934 he was in the "agency and custody" group, servicing over a thousand accounts. Just before the stock market crash of October 1929 Neil had bought some securities which soon lost all but a fraction of their value and thus put him into financial difficulties for a few years. In the spring of 1936 he thought of setting up a bond advisory service of his own and later of securing a position as a business adviser or manager of a college.

He registered with the American College Bureau of Chicago and also sent out about 125 letters to colleges and universities. As a result of the latter he gave up his Chicago position and in August 1937 became the Assistant Treasurer of the American Baptist Home Mission Society with headquarters in New York City. He joined the Baptist Church to conform with the Society's wishes. In nearby Brooklyn at 179 Maple Street, Flatbush, lived his two maiden aunts, Ada and Mabel Parker, whom he frequently visited. He soon was living at 120 E. 22nd St. or 60 Gramercy Park North, in New York City, where he lived in apartment 8-A, then 3-I, and then 2-F. Neil occasionally visited his Bewley relatives in Berwyn, Md., and his mother visited him several times. Other relatives also visited him now and then.

With his Parker aunts and mother present on June 11, 1940 at 11:00 A.M., Neil married Sallie Dodds in the famous Little Church Around the Corner, in New York City. After a short honeymoon they returned to Neil's home. Due to a reorganization of the Society, Neil began on Sept. 1, 1941 to work in the Chemical Bank and Trust Co. as a Trust Department Administrator, 165 Broadway. For the following two years he attended in the evenings the Fordham University School of Law. In the draft he was classified 3-A with lottery #6842. For a time he considered going into Red Cross work.

In 1943 he accepted a position as an Investment Adviser in Moody's Investors Service. He began work on Aug. 23, going on to Chicago in advance of Sallie. Their goods were moved by their employer from 1560 Metropolitan Ave., Parkchester, New York City to Evanston, Ill., where they soon were living at 730 Hinman Avenue. That was their home until they moved on Sept. 5, 1945 into a house they had bought at 826 Madison St., Evanston, Ill., their present home. They immediately set to work to alter their house to suit their tastes. Neil works in Chicago at 105 West Adams St., near his former place of employment.

Soon after returning to Chicago Neil began evening classes in 1943 at the John Marshall Law School where, after writing a thesis, he was graduated on July 5, 1946 in a class of 27 with the Bachelor of Laws degree. He is looking forward to the Illinois Bar examination in 1947. He was treasurer of his law fraternity. A present interest is a female Kerry Blue Terrier, registered with A.K.C.

Neil's wife, Sarah Anne Dodds, was born on July 17, 1914 at Beaver, Pa., the fifth in a family of six children, all born in Beaver to Lyman G. Dodds and Lucy Cornell. Sallie's mother, Lucy, was born on Apr. 26, 1874 at Pomeroy, Ohio; married there on Oct. 28, 1897; and died at Beaver, Sept. 7, 1926. Lucy was a gifted woman, a great reader and talker. She helped her six children with their school work from first grade to college Latin and three were high school valedictorians. She played the piano and organ and sang, and did a great deal of sewing and handiwork. From her well-kept flower garden went bouquets for the church, school, and both ill and well friends. She was never sick and possessed limitless energy, yet she died suddenly, aged 52. Lucy's parents were George Cornell (1844-1915) and Melinda Woodruff (1846-1922).

George Cornell fought in the Civil War and, though he was in many battles, including Gettysburg and Sherman's march to the sea, he was never wounded, though his hearing was impaired by the noise of battle. He cherished a cap with a bullet hole through the top showing what a narrow escape he had had. George was the son of Jesse Cornell (18 -1875) and Elizabeth Wilhelm (18 -1895) who went from Baltimore, Md., and New Jersey to West Virginia and on to Ohio. George's wife, Melinda, was the daughter of Johan Woodruff (18 -1891) and Mary Ann Nease (18 -19). The Woodruff family was in America before the Revolution and moved from Philadelphia, Pa., to Meigs County, Ohio.

Sallie's father, Lyman G., was the 8th child of Ebenezer Dodds (1828-1898) and Sarah Jane Gill (1833-1914). After his oldest brother, Joseph Calvin, was accidentally killed, it was decided that Lyman would be a farmer. Being his mother's favorite son, he was kept at home for a time. But he had ideas of his own and went out to explore the world when he was old enough. He visited a married sister in Pittsburgh, Pa., whose husband kept a number of race horses. Lyman and the husband became business associates in the scandalous sport of horse-racing.

On one of his trips into Ohio at the age of 31 he met a little school teacher whom he married at Pomeroy, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1897. They settled in Beaver, Pa., where Lyman had a livery stable and later was the owner of the Dodds Transfer Company. He continued his horse-racing until Lucy persuaded him to give it up. He became one of Beaver's best known citizens and served on the School Board and City Council. He was a bookworm and had a large library on many subjects. He could talk on any topic, was a great conversationalist, and could hold old and young spellbound with his stories, true or fictional. He liked to read aloud from poetry or the Bible and he had a repertoire of poems and dramatic readings. He boasted that he had never tasted liquor, tobacco, chewing gum, or a lollipop. He wouldn't allow a deck of playing cards or dice in the house. He was quite strict with his children and believed they should be seen rather than heard. He insisted that they all become educated, after which they could choose their careers. He always said, "No matter what you do to make a living, you'll do it better if you have a good education."

Lyman's father, Ebenezer, known as Nez, was the third child of Joseph Dodds and Susan McCausland (both born about 1799). Nez had two sisters and five brothers and all were born and grew up on Dodds' Farm in Butler County, Pa. He became a farmer but was quite a scholar through his own efforts. He learned from teachers and ministers, and neighbors thought he was foolish to walk several miles just to take a Latin lesson. He was a great talker and could out-talk his children even after they were through school and were teaching. He frequently took part in debates in the county and usually was on the winning side even when lawyers were his opponents. He fought in the Civil War, leaving his wife and six children at home. He was not wounded. His younger brother, Jasper, died in Libby Prison. **Lyman's** brother, Samuel (born on Feb. 28, 1858), obtained a Ph.D. degree in 1898 and became Pro-

fessor of Bible at Wooster College, Ohio. On July 8, 1885 he married Alice A. Dunn of Utica, N.Y. They had three sons: Harold Willis Dodds, Ph.D., who was born on June 28, 1889 at Utica, married Margaret Murray of Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 25, 1917, and became President of Princeton University; Joseph Leroy Dodds, who married, is secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; and John Wendell Dodds, who became a professor at Leland Stanford University in California.

Ebenezer's father, Joseph Dodds, was the son of Thomas the Seaborn Dodds and Mary Guthrie, who had nine children. According to family tradition the Dodds family were originally natives of Scotland and removed to Ireland where they lived in County Down. In 1760 three brothers, James, Andrew, and John, emigrated to America. James Dodds had married Jane Addy who died in Ireland leaving one son, William, who was left with Jane's family when James, the father, went to America. James married a second time in Ireland and his wife, Ellen Cochran, on the voyage to America gave birth to a son who was known as Thomas the Seaborn. Thomas or his son Joseph cleared Dodds Farm, which has remained a Dodds possession. Of the three emigrating brothers, James was the only one who did not fight in the Revolution. After the war he settled in Pennsylvania and became the ancestor of the Butler County Dodds family. Andrew never married and after the war died in Huntingdon County, Pa. John married and moved south after the war.

Sallie's Dodds ancestry thus goes back to the 1700's through Lyman G., Ebenezer, Joseph, Thomas the Seaborn, and James. The Dodds coat of arms has a wreath of olive and thistle leaves, with two hands clasping one in mail. Some dog-fish and thistles are on the shield. A very detailed family history has been written which some of the descendants have. Ebenezer's wife, Sarah Jane Gill (1833-1914), was the daughter of Samuel Gill (1788-1849) and Frances Anderson (1798-1838). Samuel Gill was the son of William Gill (1749-1833) and Elizabeth Leeper, who died in 1832. William enlisted in 1776 in the Revolutionary army from Westmoreland County, Pa., for three years in the 8th Pennsylvania regiment. In 1832 he applied for a pension, according to D.A.R. records, and it was allowed. He was born in Scotland and died in Pennsylvania.

Sallie's brothers and sister are as follows: Mary Elizabeth Dodds, born April 24, 1899, who, after a number of years in business life, married in the spring of 1946; Glenn Cornell Dodds, born Dec. 18, 1902, who married Pauline Elizabeth Bussard and has two children, David Bussard and Glenna Ruth; George Emerson Dodds, born May 18, 1904, who married Helen MacCallum and has Joyce and Suzanne; James Gill Dodds, born April 8, 1907, who married Ethel Mae Robinson and has Patricia Jean and Carolyn Mae; (Sallie herself); Lyman G. Dodds, Jr., born Mar. 9, 1917, who was with Gen. George Patton's Third Army in Europe. One brother is a professor of political science in Ohio, another is a banker in Beaver, Pa., and another is in the air-conditioning business.

Sallie attended the schools at Beaver, Pa., and graduated as valedictorian of her high school class there in 1932. She was an

honor roll student at Wooster College where she obtained a B.A. degree in 1936. She attended the Cooperative School for Student Teachers in New York City, 1936-37. She held several positions as a teacher: in the Little Red School House of New York City; in Miss Landwehr's School, Babylon, N.Y.; in Hill and Hollow School, Hyde Park, N.Y.; in the Riverside Church School Primary Department, New York City; and from September 1946 until after Christmas she taught in the Winnetka Public School Nursery, Winnetka, Ill.

Sallie has medium brown hair, blue eyes, and fair skin. She is 5'7" tall and weighs 128 lbs. Neil has reddish brown hair, blue eyes, and fair skin. He is about 5'8" tall and has always been fairly heavy when compared with his brothers.

The Beulah Jean Parker McMillan Family

Beulah was born at five o'clock, Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, 1905, at Mt. Hope Farm near Berwyn, Md. There was rejoicing in the family, for after eight sons a daughter had been born. She weighed 7 lbs and gained weight only slowly. When 15 months of age she went to Olney, Ill. She attended school there and at Peoria, Camp Point, and Center Point, near Macomb, Ill. She later attended school at Gardner, Kansas, and graduated from the high school in Conneautville, Pa., May 27, 1924. She led her class of thirty in scholarship and at the graduation exercises gave an oration on the Constitution of the United States.

Beulah was baptized by her father at Mt. Hope, Oct. 28, 1906. With her father she several times visited the Bewley relatives at Berwyn, Md., and the Parker relatives at Brooklyn, N.Y. When about nine she and Neil began taking piano lessons. She later developed into a soloist and often has sung at church and community affairs. Her mother wrote: "She had a time to hold her own with her many brothers...generally she was a loving little body. She was always singing around the house when at work, and the house seemed very quiet when she left for college."

Beulah attended Park College from the autumn of 1924 until her graduation with the A.B. degree in 1928. She had spent the summer vacations at home and did so in 1928 at Paw Paw, Ill. During the next eight years she was often to visit her parents there and at nearby Mendota. After considerable consultation she began working for the John Rudin Co. as a house to house salesman for their "Book of Life" set. From Sept. 13, 1928 to Feb. 12, 1929 she was with this company in northern Illinois, living Sept. 13-20 at Eleanor #3 Club in Chicago; Sept. 20-28 at the Elgin Y.W.C.A.; until Oct. 4 at Algonquin; until Dec. 1 at Crystal Lake; and thereafter at Woodstock. After a visit at home she secured a position in Billings Hospital and lived from Feb. 18 to April 2, 1929 with Donald and Florence in Chicago and thereafter until May 28 at 6040 Ellis Avenue. She then attended the Park College commencement and visited at home for a few weeks.

Beulah decided to attend the Presbyterian College of Christian Education, adjacent to McCormick Theological Seminary, in Chicago. She eventually completed all the courses for a master's degree except the writing of a thesis. From June 25 to Aug. 5, 1929 she lived at Bethany Home for Girls, 510 Wellington. She joined her parents and Elliott on an auto trip to Canada and the East, Aug. 5-29, after which she visited at home for a time. From Sept. 23, 1929 until she left the college, Aug. 15, 1930, she lived at 2230 Dayton St., Chicago. From Sept. 3 until she left July 28, 1931 she lived at 118 E. Main St., Newark, Ohio, while being employed in the large Second Presbyterian Church of Newark as a director of religious education.

While attending the College in Chicago Beulah became acquainted with James Watson McMillan of Macomb, Ill. They became engaged and James completed his study at McCormick Seminary. Their wedding was planned for Aug. 7, 1931 at the bride's home in Paw Paw, Ill., her father officiating. Beulah wrote later: "James and his cousin, Margaret Coyner, arrived at noon on the 5th... That afternoon we purchased the wedding ring in Mendota and ordered corsages ... Aug. 7 we arose fairly early and the girls from the church came to decorate about 9:30. Harvey and Dr. McMillan arrived just in time for dinner. We rehearsed the wedding ceremony with Neil at the piano. The wedding was set for two o'clock. Father memorized the ceremony, but...forgot a bit of it. James said my hand trembled on his arm... We were properly congratulated and then James and I cut the wedding cake with a lyre decoration on top. About 45 attended... We were showered with rice at the back door on our way to the car. Someone shut off the gasoline so we could not start the car. Everyone laughed at our tin-cans, old shoes, and 'Just Married' signs until we stopped and had them removed."

After a honeymoon nearby the newly-weds went on Sept. 1, 1931 to Hamilton, Ill., where for the next five years James was pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church with its 225 or so members. There two children were born, the first dying at birth. The distance between Hamilton and Paw Paw was close enough for frequent visits as well as visits at Macomb. On May 1, 1936 they moved to Oklahoma City, Okla., where James was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church with its 250 or so members. They lived at 2000 N.W. 15th St. until Dec. 23 when they moved to 1622 N.W. 8th St.

On Aug. 1, 1937 they moved to Okemah, Okla., where James was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church with its 100 or so members. On Nov. 1, 1940 they moved to 220 N. High St., Neosho, Mo., with its nearly 300 members. Late in December his family joined him there. They lived across from the church and space permitted the raising of a flock of chickens. James and Beulah were shortly called upon to help with religious and Red Cross activities in the newly-established Camp Crowder, a few miles south of Neosho. Beulah became a Red Cross 'gray lady' visiting the convalescent. In the May 26, 1941 issue of Life magazine the several million readers of Life read James' views on the war, saw his church, and were unable to recognize the two people standing before the church as Beulah and Jim.

Late in August 1944 James received a call to Church of the Covenant in Kansas City. It has about 500 members with about 275 in the church school. They moved to the manse, 3815 E. 59th Terrace, on Oct. 2. The manse adjoins the church and a scout house and is about four blocks from Swope Park, one of the largest city parks in the nation. The public school is in the same block. In the church are several persons who attended Park College. In his various pastorates James has often been called to participate in presbytery affairs, young people's conferences, etc. Beulah has been active in various church and mission groups, the P.T.A., the P.E.O., etc. They have often visited James' father in Macomb. The family spent Aug. 9-23, 1945 at Lone Oak Point in the Lake of the Ozarks area in Missouri. They fished, swam, rested, and Jim held up a girl who was drowning until adult help could come. The next year, Aug. 1-15, was spent in Colorado Springs.

At about $38\frac{1}{2}$ years of age Beulah was $5'0\frac{1}{2}"$ tall and weighed 111 lbs. James was $5'11"$ tall and weighed 165 lbs. Jim when $9\frac{3}{4}$ years old was $4'5"$ tall, weighed 62 lbs., and was in the 5th grade. Phyllis when $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old was $3'8\frac{1}{4}"$ tall, weighed 41 lbs., and was in the 1st grade. All the family have enjoyed good health. James has had some colon trouble for some years which became quite bad for a time in the early fall of 1946.

James Watson McMillan was born April 10, 1906 at Macomb, Ill. He was born to James Duncan McMillan and Mary B. Watson. James, Sr., was born Sept. 17, 1869 at Macomb, the eighth child of John McMillan and Catherine Kelly. He has long lived at 525 E. Washington, Macomb, and for a half century has been a dentist in Macomb. James' mother, Mary, was born Feb. 28, 1872 at Macomb, the daughter of Thomas Watson and Margaret Barclay. She was married at Macomb, Oct. 4, 1898 and had four children. She was an invalid in later life and died June 24, 1934. The four children were: Bernice, born in October 1904, who lived only 8 days; James; Thomas Harvey, born May 6, 1909; and Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 8, 1912, who lived 18 months. When Tom had finished his education he worked in Chicago and during the war was employed by an air transportation company in Trinidad, South America, Africa, and Europe.

James attended school in Macomb and then graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, with the B.D. degree in 1931, after which he was married. For a time he was a student pastor at Minnewaukan, N.D. James and Beulah have had three children. The first, Baby McMillan, was a 'blue baby' and died very shortly after birth, Sept. 12, 1933, and was buried at Hamilton, Ill.

James Donald McMillan was born at 7:30 A.M., Oct. 15, 1934, at Keokuk, Iowa. He was baptized by his Grandfather Parker on Sept. 29, 1935 in the presence of a number of relatives. He is a red-headed, freckle-faced boy, quite different from the Parkers.

Phyllis Joan McMillan was born Dec. 13, 1938 in Okemah, Okla. She was baptized there by Rev. S. Graham Fraser, April 16, 1939. She resembles her mother.

Recent History of the Parker-Bewley Family - 1947

John Bewley Parker was operated on, Dec. 17, 1946, and the cast removed completely by Jan. 1. Fern returned to McPherson, Kansas, having an automobile accident en route, and found her father in the hospital with a broken hip. On March 1, John wrote: "I have been home over two weeks and see a gradual improvement. It will be some time, however, before I am fully recovered. My muscles become quite sore from the exercises I have to take. Fern has been taking treatment for rheumatic fever the last few days. Dixon and Bill have been well since attacks of flu in January."

In August 1946 John had bought a house and plot of ground in McPherson and began to remodel it into two apartments, one of which his family intended to occupy. In the spring and summer of 1947, as John was able to do so, he worked on the remodeling. On May 10 he wrote: "I have been out all day lately trying to get our house in shape to move in. I am tired when I get back. Sitting is one of the difficult accomplishments. We expect to get into our house soon. I have ample shop space. I don't know how soon I'll be able to take on any regular work. It has been two years on June 1 since I have had any. Dixon is about to join the cub scouts. Bill is a big help to me, carrying and picking up things. Fern has her periodical head or sinus colds. We thought this climate would be beneficial for her, as it has for me." In mid-July John wrote: "My legs will probably never be as good as they once were but will get me around without assistance. Fern is looking forward to a teaching position next September."

Albert George Parker, Jr., was kept busy with the building program at Hanover College. On April 13 he wrote: "Don't ever be a college president! Eighteen years without a vacation and none in sight. Our four children have recently all been home, but in succession." Albert was busy finding teachers, building four buildings, ten faculty homes, a new sewer system, and beautifying the campus. By July the college had assets of \$3,600,000 and Long College for Women had joined up with Hanover for a decade, thus getting the income from \$940,000. The enrollment in the fall was expected to be about 550.

Katharine recently was made Chairman of the Committee on Women's Work of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. As such, her name and activities appear frequently in "Outreach", successor to "Women and Missions."

Albert III spent the summer as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Portland, Oregon, in a district which had seen better days. He had suffered from high blood pressure and by April had dropped 25 lbs., but still weighed 165.

Anne spent the summer vacation of 1947 attending Columbia University, working in the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, while living in her Aunt Milly's apartment.

Jane supplied the big news of the family; she was the first of the Parker grandchildren to marry. In the presence of relatives and friends she was married to Mr. William Alfred Huber on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1947, at 4:30 P.M., in the Presbyterian Church, Hanover, Indiana. A reception was held immediately following the ceremony at the home of the bride. Jane and Bill will complete

their senior year at Hanover, after which Bill intends to pursue a theological education.

Edwin Graham Parker and family were looking forward to their furlough, late in 1946 when Ruth wrote: "Graham has carried a very heavy load this term and needs to go home and to have a real furlough. India is an interesting place just now, but I'd just as soon be away from it for a couple of years." Ruth, too, needed a furlough for from time to time she had been having bad liver attacks. They had a crowded, hot voyage as far as Hongkong, and arrived in San Francisco, May 12, 1947. After visiting Harry Rubin and family at Santa Anna, Cal., they made 301 Ouray Ave., Salida, Colo., their home for several months as they made future plans.

Ruth had her gall bladder removed on July 12 and convalesced for a month and a half in Pueblo and Salida. On June 15 she wrote: "I have to keep quiet, practically in bed all day and take Codeine for my big pain. I only wish they'd operated on me away back in 1929 when I had my first signs of trouble."

Graham bought a 1935 Ford car in early June and late in July traded it in on a 1946 Ford station wagon, expecting to take it to India if health and political conditions were suitable in 1948.

Aug. 11-26 was the time of their 3685-mile auto trip as Graham, Bobby, and Beth visited their Parker relatives. From Salida to McPherson on the 11th was 535 miles; from John's on the 12th to Kansas City was 228; from Beulah's on the 13th to Brookings, S.D., was 486; from Donald's to Moline on the 16th was 515 miles; from Elliott's on the 18th to Evanston was 185; from Neil's on the 19th to Memphis was 595 miles; from Malcolm's on the 21st to Berea, Ky., was 468; from Bobby's school to Hanover on the 23rd was 150; from Albert's on the 25th to Ithaca, N.Y., was 607 miles. Ruth joined them on the 28th, having gone by train. Robert and Graham each drove about half way. Graham saw or visited 33 Parkers and is the only one to have seen all the descendants of his parents. Joyce and Albert III were the only two not seen on the trip.

Graham, Ruth, and Beth are to live at 114 Summit Ave., Ithaca, N.Y., in Summit House, while Graham takes courses at Cornell University in rural sociology and economics.

After reading the account on page 11, Graham wrote: "The account makes a thrilling tale, but it is not quite correct. The Turkish shell fell in Palestine, while I was visiting some Y.M.C.A. dugouts there, and did not explode. The fire which destroyed my things was at Romani, 25 miles east of the Suez Canal, when the orderly started up a primus stove to make me some tea. I had just returned from the funeral of David Graham Patterson at Kantara on the Suez. There was an explosion, and soon the whole Y.M.C.A. hut was in flames. My things inside were burned. I helped put out the flames on the orderly and escorted him to the medical reception tent. He died a couple of days later."

Robert attended a Presbyterian Young People's Conference at Beulah, Colo., in June. In July he worked on a relative's farm at Rocky Ford, putting up hay, shocking wheat, etc. In September he began attending Berea College, Berea, Ky., where he will finish high school.

Beth made the acquaintance during the summer of most of her Parker uncles, aunts, and cousins.

Malcolm Bruce Parker and family were all present when Malcolm, Jr., married Trudy Snively at St. John's Episcopal Church, Athol, Mass., at 4:00 P.M., Sept. 15, 1947. Trudy wore her grandmother's wedding gown, a cream satin one of 65 years ago. Her father, Rev. Alfred deForest Snively; her uncle, Rev. Ted Cosbey; and the Bishop married them. Esther Jean was maid of honor and Jim was best man. The newly-weds visited Cape Cod and Memphis, Tenn., until Oct. 3.

Kenneth L. Parker has been very busy with the plans for the future support of Miraj Medical Center in India. His oldest son, McKenzie returned to the States shortly after the death of his maternal grandfather, and early in February began attending Hanover College. In mid-August, after having worked on the campus, he visited his Uncle Donald and family, at the time his Uncle Graham and children were also visiting, his Uncle Elliott and family, his Uncle and Grandmother McKenzie. In the fall he continued his work at Hanover College.

Donald Dean Parker and family did a good deal of traveling before school started in the fall. Uncle Cephas Trace, Aunt Iva, and daughter Helen visited them July 1-2 and, by arrangement Florence, Mary, and Bonnie accompanied them through the Badlands, the Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, and Glacier Park. Florence left them there and, visiting friends en route, returned home on July 10th. The rest went to Calgary, Alberta and, after seeing the 'Stampede' twice went on to pick up Uncle James Trace and Aunt Eva. On July 11th they visited Banff National Park, and later, Edmonton and Jasper Park, Coulee Dam, and finally, on the 19th, the Pattersons at Auburn, Wash. About 27 Pattersons or Trace descendants gathered on one or more occasions. They visited relatives, Seattle, the Pacific beach, Point Defiance, Mt. Ranier, dug clams, and went swimming. From Aug. 4 to 8 they were en route to Brookings, S.D. After a 2½-day visit the two uncles and aunts left for London, Ont. Patty, meanwhile, was twice at Camp Lakodia camping and once at Lake Kampeska; Bonnie also camped at Lake Poinsett a few days. Aug. 14-16, McKenzie and Uncle Graham, Bobby, and Beth visited the family and all got acquainted again.

Rather suddenly the family decided to visit Chicago, Aug. 24-30, via Owatonna, Minn., Madison, Wis., Lake Geneva, Lake Forest, Chicago, Paw Paw, Mendota, and Moline, all in Illinois. They visited Uncle Neil and family in Evanston, and Uncle Elliott and family in Moline. In Chicago they visited the Evans and Trace families, the Loop, Fields store, the Planetarium, University of Chicago, Jackson Park, Lincoln Park, Oriental Institute, Museum of Science and Industry, Buckingham Fountain, Art Institute, Michigan Avenue, the Outer Drive, Aquarium, Fields' Museum, Brookfield Zoo, and the Cannom family. Through Iowa they visited Iowa State College and Arnold's Park. The trip was 1392 miles in length.

During the summer Donald was offered the Deanship of Huron College, but turned it down. Early in September he mimeographed "After 25 Years", the class letter of the Park College Class of '22. About 70 copies were made and sent to his classmates. The rest of the vacation period was used in completing the Bewley-Patterson-Graham family histories. During the summer months he, as usual, taught in the summer school.

Elliott Francis Parker had visits from his brothers Graham and Donald and their families in August, 1947. He spent a few days with his family in southern Missouri. He bought a third farm during the year. He and his children have done some riding on their ponies.

Norman Neil Parker and Sallie went to Springfield, Ill., to be present when Neil and 230 others were admitted on May 12, 1947 to the Illinois Bar before the Supreme Court. They were able to see many Lincoln relics.

Sarah Jane Parker was born to them, August 7, 1947, weighing 7 lbs. 6 oz. Before she was three weeks old she had been seen by her uncles, Graham and Donald, and their families - ten in all.

Beulah Jean Parker McMillan and family visited the McMillan family at Macomb, Ill., late in June. They were able to get a new Plymouth car in the spring and went in it to spend their vacation in August in Estes Park, Colo. James' condition was again not so good. Graham and children visited them in mid-August. Phyllis has joined the Bluebirds and Jim in showing an interest in Teen-town activities in high school. Beulah is Character Education Chairman of P.T.A. and as such got the five Bluebird and Campfire Girls groups started in the Fall of 1947.

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John and Fern moved into their home in McPherson, Kansas - 520 West Avenue A. John has been on his feet more and more and spends much time in his shop. Fern teaches in a school 7 miles from her home. Dixon enjoys school while Bill tolerates it.

Albert's fall enrollment at Hanover College was 654 students, Jane and her Bill being two of them. Between 175 and 200 Hanover people attended their wedding on Sept. 3. After a camping honeymoon on a northern Indiana lake they settled for their Senior year in a two-room apartment in the Huber home. Right after Jane's wedding Anne's engagement was announced to Bill Tuck, a Congregational minister's son who graduated from Oberlin in June 1947. They expect to be married in June 1948.

Malcolm's greatly expanded business employs nearly 100 men. During November Ruth visited her three children at their eastern schools as well as the families of Neil, Donald, and Elliott. Malcolm Jr. is attending Harvard Business School while Trudy works for a visiting nurses' association in the Boston area. On their honeymoon they visited at Albert's in Hanover.

Kenneth and Virginia are very busy in Miraj where Virginia has been running the Healthy Home. Kenneth was re-elected President of the Mission. McKenzie is trying out for football.

Donald, in his spare time, has been completing this family history. Florence has been active in heading up the work of collecting clothing for the needy in Europe and of sending supplies to mission stations in Japan and the Philippines.

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Permanent addresses of the nine children of A.G. & J.B. Parker:

John Bewley Parker - 520 West Avenue A, McPherson, Kansas.
 Albert George Parker, Jr. - Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana.
 Edwin Graham Parker - c/o American Presbyterian Mission, India.
 Malcolm Bruce Parker - 748 Charles Place, Hein Park, Memphis, T.
 Kenneth L. Parker - Miraj Medical Centre, Miraj, S.M.C., India.
 Donald Dean Parker - 629 Seventh Avenue, Brookings, So. Dakota.
 Elliott Francis Parker - 2922 15th Avenue, Moline, Illinois.
 Norman Neil Parker - 826 Madison Street, Evanston, Illinois.
 Beulah Jean Parker McMillan - 3815 E. 59th Terrace, Kansas City.

Descendants of
Albert George Parker, 1863-1937,

<u>Bewley</u> F	<u>Patterson</u> PBADCF	<u>Graham</u> GBAGCF	Jessie Bewley (Parker), 1867-1944
FA	PBADCF A	GBAGCF A	John Bewley Parker, 1891-
FAA	" FAA	" FAA	John Dixon Parker, 1935-
FAB	" FAB	" FAB	William Kirkpatrick Parker, 1941-
FB	PBADCF B	GBAGCF B	Albert George Parker, Jr., 1892-
FBA	" FBA	" FBA	Albert George Parker, III, 1922-
FBB	" FBB	" FBB	Harriett Anne Parker, 1923-
FBC	" FBC	" FBC	Jane McAfee Parker, 1926-
FBD	" FBD	" FBD	Susan Linnette Parker, 1931-
FC	PBADCF C	GBAGCF C	Edwin Graham Parker, 1894-
			Robert Graham Parker, 1930-
			Ruth Elizabeth Parker, 1939-
FD	PBADCF D	GBAGCF D	Malcolm Bruce Parker, 1896-
FDA	" FDA	" FDA	Malcolm Bruce Parker, Jr., 1924-
FDB	" FDB	" FDB	Esther Jean Parker, 1927-
FDC	" FDC	" FDC	James Evans Parker, 1928-
FDD	" FDD	" FDD	Thomas Reeves Parker, 1931-1931
FDE	" FDE	" FDE	David Merrill Parker, 1933-
FE	PBADCF E	GBAGCF E	Kenneth Lawrence Parker, 1898-
FEA	" FEA	" FEA	Kenneth McKenzie Parker, 1928-
FEB	" FEB	" FEB	Robert Monroe Parker, 1930-
FEC	" FEC	" FEC	Winifred Hopple Parker, 1932-
FED	" FED	" FED	Richard Bewley Parker, 1936-
FF	PBADCF F	GBAGCF F	Donald Dean Parker, 1899-
FFA	" FFA	" FFA	Mary Frances Parker, 1930-
FFB	" FFB	" FFB	Bonnie Jean Parker, 1932-
FFC	" FFC	" FFC	Florence Patricia Parker, 1934-
FFD	" FFD	" FFD	Jessie Bewley Parker, 1938-
FFE	" FFE	" FFE	Donald Dean Parker, Jr., 1941-
FG	PBADCF G	GBAGCF G	Elliott Francis Parker, 1901-
FGA	" FGA	" FGA	Joyce Aryl Parker, 1934-
FGB	" FGB	" FGB	Elliott Francis Parker, Jr., 1940-
FH	PBADCF H	GBAGCF H	Norman Neil Parker, 1904-
FHA	PBADCF HA	GBAGCF HA	Sarah Jane Parker, 1947-
FI	PBADCF I	GBAGCF I	Beulah Jean Parker (McMillan), 1905-
FIA	" FIA	" FIA	Baby McMillan, 1933-1933
FIB	" FIB	" FIB	James Donald McMillan, 1934-
FIC	" FIC	" FIC	Phyllis Joan McMillan, 1938-

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